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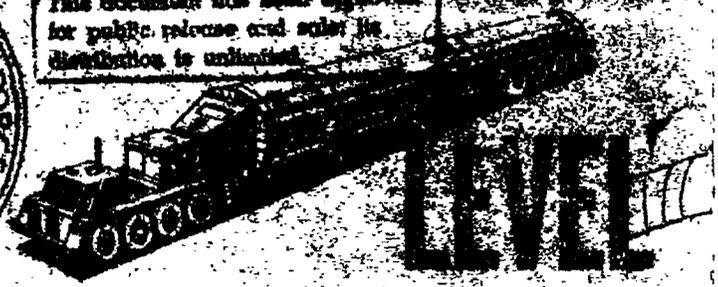
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Environmental Impact Analysis Process



FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MX: MILESTONE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM	
1. REPORT NUMBER afsc-TR-79-01-Vol VI-6	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	9 Report for period ending	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) MX: MILESTONE II-FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, VOL VI, PUBLIC COMMENTS	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIODICITY FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 1979		
7. AUTHOR(s) Volume	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER		
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS SAMSO/MNND, NORTON AFB CA 92409	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)		
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 63305F		
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) 12 409p.	12. REPORT DATE 6 OCT 1978		
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES		
	15. SECURITY CLASS (of this report) Unclassified/Unlimited		
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED			
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)			
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) MX, FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, MX DSARC MILESTONE II			
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)			

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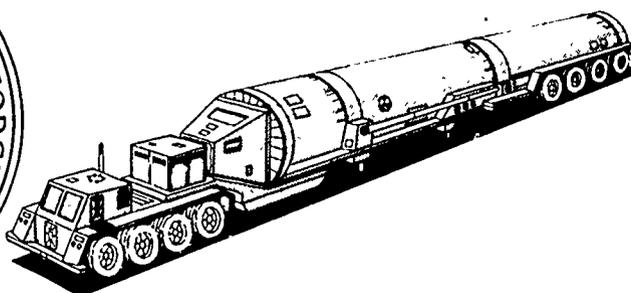
INTRODUCTION

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Public Comments



Environmental Impact Analysis Process



FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MX: MILESTONE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MX MILESTONE II

VOLUME I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

VOLUME I PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE ENTIRE MX SYSTEM INCLUDING

- THE MX MISSILE AND BASING MODE ACQUISITION PROCESS
- THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS TO BE PREPARED FOR DECISION-MAKERS AND THE PUBLIC
- A SUMMARY OF THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PAST AND FUTURE MX DECISIONS
- IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE ACTIONS ANTICIPATED AS PART OF THE MX SYSTEM

VOLUME II: FULL-SCALE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME II ADDRESSES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF EXPENDITURE OF RESOURCES TO DESIGN, CONSTRUCT, AND TEST MISSILE AND BASING MODE VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND THE ASSEMBLED MISSILE AND VEHICLES. KEY ISSUES ARE

- EXPENDITURE OF \$5 TO \$7 BILLION FOR FULL-SCALE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT (FSED)
- CREATION OF JOBS THROUGHOUT THE NATION
- GROWTH INDUCEMENT CONCENTRATED IN 9 STATES
- CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES
- ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

VOLUME III: MISSILE FLIGHT TESTING

VOLUME III PROJECTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF MX FLIGHT TESTS ON VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA. KEY ISSUES INCLUDE

- GROWTH RELATED IMPACTS TO NORTHERN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
- FOUR CANDIDATE SITING AREAS (CSA) WERE EVALUATED TO ASSESS SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING KEY ISSUES:
 - TRANSPORTATION
 - WATER RESOURCES
 - RARE OR ENDANGERED SPECIES
- CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF MX, THE SPACE SHUTTLE, AND THE PROPOSED LNG PLANT
- AIR QUALITY
- ARCHAEOLOGY
- MINERAL RESOURCES

VOLUME IV. BASING MODE EVALUATION

VOLUME IV EVALUATES THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING FOUR BASING MODES

- VERTICAL SHELTER
- BURIED TRENCH
- HORIZONTAL SHELTER
- SLOPE SIDED POOL

THE POTENTIAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSOCIATED WITH EACH BASING MODE IS EVALUATED AT SEVEN BASING MODE COMPARISON AREAS (BMCA) THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INCLUDE

- VARIATION OF SPACING BETWEEN AIMPOINTS
- AREA SECURITY VERSUS POINT SECURITY
- DISTURBED OR UNDISTURBED ENVIRONMENT
- PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LAND
- WATER RESOURCES REQUIRED
- CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES REQUIRED
- ENERGY RESOURCES REQUIRED

VOLUME V: APPENDICES

VOLUME V CONTAINS

- BIOLOGICAL APPENDICES AND SPECIES LISTS
- REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL MULTIPLIER SYSTEM (RIMS) DESCRIPTION
- BASING MODE EVALUATION
- GLOSSARY
- REFERENCES

VOLUME VI: PUBLIC COMMENTS

VOLUME VI PRESENTS PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME ARE:

- LETTERS RECEIVED FROM AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
- RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE PUBLIC
- PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPTS

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DISTRICT	

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Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

September 11, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

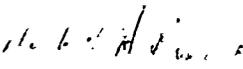
This is in response to your request of July 19, 1978, received in our Denver office on August 7, 1978, for comments on the draft environmental statement for MX: Milestone II. We have reviewed the statement and note that the undertaking will affect archeological sites in the States of California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Utah, properties included in or that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320) Federal agencies must, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds or prior to the granting of any license, permit, or other approval for an undertaking, afford the Council an opportunity to comment on the effect of the undertaking upon properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

1-1

Until the requirements of Section 106 are met, the Council considers the draft environmental statement incomplete in its treatment of historical, archeological, architectural and cultural resources. To remedy this deficiency, the Council will provide, in accordance with its "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), substantive comments on the effect of the undertaking on these properties. Please contact Michael J. Bureman at the Council's Denver office, P. O. Box 25085, Denver, Colorado 80225 or (303) 234-4946, an FTS number, to assist you in completing this process.

Sincerely yours,


Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.



DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20305

1 SEP 1978

LGEC

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on MX: Milestone II

Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

The DEIS on MX: Milestone II, provided by your letter of 19 July 1978, has been reviewed. Matters of interest to DNA are principally those which affect the hardness and survivability (H/S) of the MX system against nuclear weapons effects. Specific comments follow:

a. Paragraph 1.1.1.3 - Nuclear H/S - Page II-23.

A brief description of the simulation methods would be appropriate to indicate that testing similar to Misers Bluff High Explosive Test, the Transportable Electromagnetic Pulse Simulator or other EMP simulators may be required. It does not seem appropriate to close out the option of underground nuclear testing at this stage of development. | 1-2

b. Paragraph 1.1.3.4 - Nuclear Hardness and Survivability - Page II-28.

There is an apparent inconsistency in the requirement for underground nuclear testing with that expressed in paragraph 1.1.1.3. A more detailed explanation of required testing may be appropriate particularly since these tests may have environmental consequences. Further since hardness and survivability are a requisite to the entire MX concept, it would be appropriate to plan a suitable testing program that would demonstrate system survivability in a nuclear environment. | 1-3

c. Paragraph 3.4.3 - Kirtland Air Force Base - page II-99.

The use of EMP simulators described here is not consistent with the requirements stated in a similar paragraph at the bottom of page II-8. If the advanced research electronic simulator (ARES), a DNA test facility at Kirtland Air Force Base, is to be used, suitable scheduling is required. | 1-4

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RICHARD N. CODY
Major General, USAF
Deputy Director
(Operations and Administration)

CY FURN:
DASD(Enviroment & Safety)



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO
Ser 453/721511
7 Sep 1978

Dear Dr. Stern,

As requested in your letter of July 19th, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on MX: Milestone II has been reviewed.

The Department of the Navy has no comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "B. F. Montoya".

B. F. MONTOYA
Commander, CEC, U.S. Navy,
Director, Environmental/
Protective & Occupational
Safety & Health Division
in direction of the
Chief of Naval Operations

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20330

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

WESTERN REGION
P O BOX 92007, WORLDWAY POSTAL CENTER
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90009

September 15, 1978



Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environmental and Safety
Department of The Air Force
Washington D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We have now completed the review of your Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding MK: Milstone II and our comments are as follows:

1. From our preliminary review findings it appears that initial testing and operation at Vandenberg should have no effect on our existing communication type facilities. Since these areas are so vast and without specification, we cannot offer in this particular case a final assessment except in the stated general terms.

2. According to the map of the areas considered viable, it is generally felt that a substantial impact effect could occur on future FAA selected facility sites not only where we install transmitters/receivers but also where FAA overland leased lines are involved.

3. Please be advised that this approval does not obviate the requirement for the Department of The Air Force to file a notice with the Federal Aviation Administration where applicable and as stipulated under Part 77 of The Federal Aviation Regulations.

We appreciate the courtesy in bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. Bruce Chambers".

W. BRUCE CHAMBERS
Regional Planning Officer

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

September 5, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
(SAF/MIQ), Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

I am replying to your requests of July 19 and August 14, 1978 to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on MX: Milestone II. This Draft EIS has been reviewed by appropriate FERC staff components upon whose evaluation this response is based.

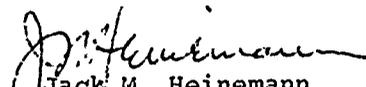
The staff concentrates its review of other agencies' environmental impact statements basically on those areas of the electric power, natural gas, and oil pipeline industries for which the Commission has jurisdiction by law, or where staff has special expertise in evaluating environmental impacts involved with the proposed action.

We note with interest that energy demands are identified as one of four key growth-related effects at the state and regional levels during full-scale engineering development and the basing mode. The EIS indicates that deployment of the MX in any of the suggested regions is likely to cause electrical demands in excess of planned capacity, especially in the northeastern United States and particularly in New York State. It would appear that these impacts have been adequately identified and delineated. During finalization of the EIS it is suggested that the recent report by the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Task Force on Load and Capacity (April 1, 1978), be used to refine the energy impact analysis for that region of the U. S.

1-4a

Thank you for the opportunity to review this statement.

Sincerely,


Jack M. Heinemann

Advisor on Environmental Quality



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

LB-4

September 22, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and
Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the MX: Milestone II Program has been reviewed by NASA personnel. We have the following comments, all related to the effects of the launch exhaust cloud described in Volume III.

1. On pages III-298 through III-308, the draft compares the quantity of exhaust products emitted to the atmosphere from the MX with those of the Titan III and the Space Shuttle.

For example:

a. "...the total MX exhaust emissions to the atmosphere would be less than those released by Titan III by a factor of four." (page III-299, para. 2).

b. "...the amount of gaseous exhaust from a MX launch would be 1/10 that expected from a Space Shuttle launch." (page III-300, para. 1).

c. "The small size of the MX vehicle in comparison to Titan and Shuttle vehicles, and the launch frequency of 5 MX vehicles per year, produce an expected effluent per unit volume discharged into the atmosphere that is a factor of six to ten times less than in the case of Titan III or the Space Shuttle respectively."

1-5

d. "...this amount (of aluminum oxide released in the lower atmosphere) is two orders of magnitude smaller than the amount released in the same altitude interval by the Space Shuttle..." (page III-307, para. 2).

1-5 (cont)

To avoid the inconsistencies that appear in these and similar statements, it is suggested that absolute quantities, rather than ratios or factors, be specified. If comparisons are considered necessary, the text should be rewritten to clarify the conditions for which each comparison applies.

2. Figure 3-10 (page III-301) shows a comparison of the peak concentration of hydrogen chloride using both the USAF Operational Model and the NASA Model for the Titan III launch vehicle and employs the USAF Model to estimate a peak concentration for the MX missile. The Titan III calculation by the NASA Model was made in 1973 and that model has since been extensively refined. The current model, which provides a better prediction of the event, tends to show peak concentrations considerably lower than those predicted by the older model, and these trends have been borne out by experiments at the Kennedy Space Center. The predictions of peak concentrations for Shuttle launches (Table 3-18, page III-303) were made with the current model and the significantly lower maximum peak concentration (3.38 ppm) is evident. Thus the prediction you show for the MX is unduly conservative and this point should be made in the text.

1-6

3. In Table 3-17 (page III-302), suggested short-term emergency exposure limits for exposures of occupational personnel to hydrogen chloride and carbon monoxide are attributed to NASA Contractor Report CR-1205 (III). The citation should be to the original sources, references 13-135 and 13-136 of that report. In addition, you may wish to cite a journal article containing much the same information.*

1-7

4. The "1 km Downstream" list of constituents shown in Table 3-19 (page III-304) includes the combined effects of both afterburning and turbulent mixing with ambient air. This should be stated explicitly to explain the significant changes

1-8

*See Smyth, Henry F.: "Military and Space Short-Term Inhalation Standards." Archives Environmental Health, Vol. 12, April 1966, pp 488-490.

from the constituents at the nozzle exit plane. In addition, inclusion of a comparable constituent list for a hypothetical "1 km Downstream" case including afterburning but excluding mixing would be instructive, showing, for example, the further oxidation of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and the creation of other trace species, such as chlorine. This table was developed for the Space Shuttle solid rocket motor exhaust (Table 4-1, page 58, Environmental Impact Statement, Space Shuttle Program, April 1978) and is applicable to the MX.

1-8(cont)

5. The second paragraph on pg. 305 tends to be misleading, implying that NASA arrived at the conclusion that the small particles of Al_2O_3 could penetrate the alveolar spaces in the lungs if inhaled. NASA calculations have only been made on the particulate distribution that may be contained in the ground cloud and its relation to average primary and secondary standards. The ambiguous language should be altered to clear up this point.

1-9

6. Table 3-20 (page III-308) was taken from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Space Shuttle Program. The material has since been updated in the final statement and the revised figures should be used (Table 4-2, page 59, Environmental Impact Statement, Space Shuttle Program, April 1978). More generally, the MX: Milestone II Program draft cites the NASA Space Shuttle Program draft environmental impact statement as reference in a number of places. The final statement, distributed in May 1978, should be cited instead. A copy is enclosed.

1-10

We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Nathaniel B. Cohen, Director
Management Support Office

Enclosure

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

September 21, 1978



OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FOR ASTRONOMICAL,
ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH,
AND OCEAN SCIENCES

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

Your letter dated 19 July 1978 with an attached copy of the 5-volume draft environmental impact statement on MX: Milestone II arrived here at the National Science Foundation (NSF) on 1 September 1978. The requested reply date to your office for NSF comments on the statement was 5 September 1978. A telephone communication with your office did not ascertain the reason for the delayed receipt at NSF, but we were advised of an extension of the reply date to 22 September 1978.

The NSF has reviewed the draft and has found the socio-economic and archaeological aspects of the statement of particular interest. We offer the following comments:

Socio-economic

The statement presents environmental considerations for use in deciding whether to proceed into Full-Scale Engineering Development (FSED). The comments presented are concerned with the economic and social impacts discussed in this draft. In particular, the comments are concerned with the materials discussed in Volumes I, II, and IV.

As a general comment, the methodology or models used to determine the employment and investment impacts are not adequately defined in the text -- page I-90 states that the total magnitude of the direct and indirect impacts were computed using the National Input-Output Model (BEA, 1974). Our understanding of this model is that it presents national numbers based on 1972 data. BEA does have a multi-regional input-output model (MRIO), but that model is based on 1963 data. If the analysis used the national model, how are the regional estimates obtained, and if they used the MRIO model, the underlying data is extremely unsound. Indeed, 1972 technical coefficients fail to reflect

1-11

the dramatic jump in both energy prices and raw materials and their influence on the production process. Also, the gross output multiplier is rather large and fails to include any leakages or time dynamics. A net output multiplier would be more feasible (Table 3-1).

1-11
(cont)

The employment impacts generated are somewhat misleading in that labor is not a homogeneous commodity and the labor force composition could have a considerable impact on local labor force demands. The socio-economic effects (I-93) primarily concern site choice and the impacts vary with site choice. Some attempt is made to identify these impacts in terms of housing, infrastructures, etc. However, the results reflect only this project and do not deal with alternative projects which may occur in these areas, such as energy development, etc. The boomtown phenomena could occur producing a tremendous demand which is both highly cyclical and unstable. No amount of contract phasing would lessen the adverse environmental or social effects of this impact. This would be particularly true for the lower income and fixed income residents of the areas who would bear most of the long-term costs of the large short-term demand for public services.

1-12

The regional impacts discussed are not adequately documented as to their source or methods of generation. In fact, some are clearly erroneous. Washington State is described as being energy-rich with huge hydro- and coal reserves. Obviously the authors are not aware of the power rationing which has been occurring in the Pacific Northwest this past year and will continue for many years. Also coal reserves do not imply production, given manpower, capital, and environmental constraints. In addition, the huge resource demands associated with developing these reserves would be competing with this project, further aggravating prices and the demand for labor and capital.

1-13

Finally, there is concern about the inflationary impacts associated with these projects: in particular, the deleterious impact of this new demand on the standard of living of low and fixed income individuals. The bulk of the demand for employment will be satisfied from outside of the area, since particular high skills are required, leaving local labor supply to fill the lower paying unskilled jobs.

1-14

Archaeological

Archaeological remains are present both on Vandenberg Air Force Base and in the seven sample deployment sites. Development of the MX-II system would have an unavoidable effect on archaeological remains.

Dr. Stern

3

The general dearth of information presented on remains which occur in the different areas and just what means will be taken to minimize impact makes this statement difficult to evaluate. It appears that a good part of the Vandenberg Air Force Base has been surveyed, yet the bullet statements which summarize the findings are too brief to give an adequate idea of what is really present on the ground. It appears that the information concerning the sample deployment sites comes from a literature search alone and attempts to generalize from data of this type are notoriously inaccurate.

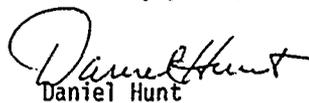
1-15

Whether the proposed steps to mitigate adverse environmental impacts are sufficient is not clear. At Vandenberg Air Force Base, mitigation will include siting in such a way as to minimize archaeological destruction as well as salvage excavation. Section 3.2.15, Volume IV, implies that if sites are located in an area of high archaeological potential, an extensive recovery project would be undertaken.

1-16

In summary, the amount of information on archaeological impact and proposed mitigation is minimal. On this basis it is unclear that a careful evaluation has, in fact, been made.

Sincerely yours,



Daniel Hunt
Deputy Assistant Director



SOUTHWEST FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS
1100 Commerce, Room 9C28 Dallas, Texas 75242 (214) 749-1431

August 22, 1978



REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ETA



REGIONAL DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION



SECRETARIAL REPRESENTATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



ACTING REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



SECRETARIAL REPRESENTATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



PRINCIPAL REGIONAL OFFICIAL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND WELFARE



REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT



REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



REGIONAL SOLICITOR
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Dr. Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We are in receipt of your August 14 letter concerning the Air Force's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on MX: Milestone II, and your desire for us to review the EIS statement.

In our function as Regional A-95 Coordinator, we do not review EIS statements. It may be that you might want to forward a copy of your Milestone II EIS statement to the regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for their review. If such is the case, we supply below the name of the regional EPA official who conducts EIS reviews.

Mr. Clinton Spotts
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Surveillance & Analysis Division
First International Building
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75270

Thank you for your desire and efforts to coordinate the development of Milestone II with our office.

Please advise if we can assist further.

Sincerely,

ERNEST C. WOODS
Regional A-95 Coordinator

cc: Clinton Spotts, EPA
Myron Knudson, EPA
Loron Bolen, SWFRC



IN REPLY REFER TO:
Land Operations

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Sacramento Area Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

SEP 15 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of
the Air Force (SAF/MIQ)
Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We have reviewed your draft environmental impact statement
on MX: Milestone II and found no Indian lands under the
jurisdiction of this office are involved.

Sincerely yours,


William E. Finale
Area Director

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES
2401 E STREET, NW.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20241

In Reply Refer To:
EBM - MMRD

August 18, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

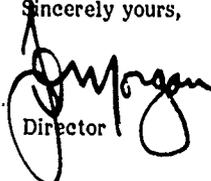
Dear Mr. Carlos:

Reference is made to your letter of July 19, 1978, by which you conveyed a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on MX: Milestone II.

Any concern about which the Bureau of Mines should logically comment would involve mineral resources of such land area(s) as would be ultimately devoted to the MX system. As land selection lies in the future we believe that no current comments on the submitted EIS is required.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment extended by the Department of the Air Force.

Sincerely yours,


A. J. ...
Director





United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NEVADA STATE OFFICE
Room 3008 Federal Building
300 Booth Street
Reno, Nevada 89509

IN REPLY REFER TO

1793
(N-920)

AUG 28 1978

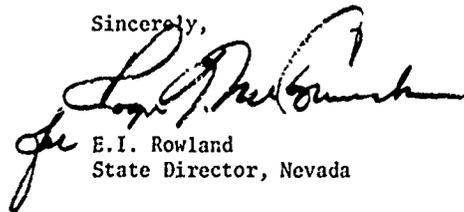
Carlos Stern, PhD
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

We appreciated the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Statement on MX: Milestone II. In accordance with our procedures for the review of other agency Environmental Statements, we have forwarded our comments to our Washington Office for consolidation with those of BLM offices in other states. You should receive the consolidated BLM reply well within your desired time frame.

We will be extremely interested in review of future Environmental Statements on MX, particularly when the time arrives to decide on a particular site if Nevada is one of the alternatives. For your information, our procedures require that review of other agency Environmental Statements be coordinated through Department of Interior's Office of Environmental Project Review, (OEPR) 19th and C Streets, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240. Please send future requests for reviews through that office.

Sincerely,



E.I. Rowland
State Director, Nevada



Save Energy and You Serve America!



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ER-78/707

AUG 24 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment
and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

This is in regard to your request of July 19, 1978,
for the Department of the Interior's review and
comments on a draft environmental statement for MX:
Milestone II.

This is to inform you that the Department will have
comments on the draft environmental statement but
will be unable to respond by the date requested.
Our comments should be available by the middle of
September.

Sincerely,


Bruce Blanchard, Director
Environmental Project Review



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
ER-78/707

SEP 18 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We have reviewed the draft statement on MX: Milestone II, sent to us on July 19, 1978. We urge that you initiate early coordination with our Bureau of Land Management (BLM) offices in the appropriate states as soon as site requirements to be addressed in Milestone III have been identified.

The statement indicates that the MX missile system, when fully deployed, could adversely impact large blocks of public lands administered by the BLM. In California, for example, 92 percent (5,795 acres) of the area evaluated in the Mojave Desert Basing Mode Comparison Area (BMCA) are public lands managed by BLM's Riverside and Bakersfield Districts.

These lands also lie wholly within the California Desert Conservation Area, currently under study as part of the congressionally mandated California Desert Plan. Depending on which basing mode is selected, and assuming 20 aimpoints per missile, the document estimates that when the missile system is fully deployed in the seven BMCA's under consideration, between 4,700 and 7,000 square miles will be either seriously impacted due to construction of facilities or placed under closed and/or restricted access status due to security requirements. Assuming an equal deployment distribution among the seven BMCA's, several hundred square miles of public land in California would be affected.

Siting decisions will not be made until the Milestone III environmental statement is published in the early 1980's. The document indicates that most of the information gathered thus far has been by means of literature searches and that the study of deployment areas is still in its early stages. It is our understanding that a much more rigorous analysis

1-17

of site-specific impacts will be included in the Milestone III environmental statement which will require on-site analysis of potential environmental impacts. Any studies on public land which will involve physical disturbance of the environment (i.e., the construction of mock-up silos, etc.) will require advance approval from BLM. We suggest the Air Force contact appropriate BLM State Directors and District Managers at an early date to establish means for this cooperation.

1-17(cont)

Cultural Resources

The statement lists several (local, State, and nationally) designated landmarks in the nearby region as well as the presence of the Coast Guard Station - Boathouse (determined to be eligible for the National Register) on Vandenberg Air Force Base. However, there appears to have been no attempt made to coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in locating cultural resources that could be affected by this proposal and may be eligible for inclusion to the National Register. The SHPO is available to guide your agency in determining the necessity, extent, and design of a cultural resources survey of the project impact area and in applying the Advisory Council's National Register Criteria to any sites identified.

If a Federal undertaking would affect eligible cultural resources, the Advisory Council must be given an opportunity to comment and an appropriate mitigation plan should be formulated which is mutually agreeable to your agency, the SHPO, and Advisory Council. In the event of irreparable loss or destruction of significant historical or archeological data, the steps outlined in the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291) should be undertaken. The FEIS should address the need for and implementation of the above procedures in the MX project areas.

1-18

The Spanne and Glassow surveys conducted for the Space Shuttle Program were confined principally to a 21-mile long, 3,000-foot wide coastal corridor, extending from just north of the Santa Ynez River to a point south of Point Arguello. These surveys identified approximately 480 archeological sites at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Given the known high density of sites on the Base, there are probably several hundred more unrecorded sites. We are not aware of any other extensive surveys for Vandenberg Air Force Base, particularly for the inland areas. Therefore, we question the accuracy of the archeological sensitivity map (Figure I-35) if, in fact, it

was developed and based solely upon the recent work of Spanne and Glassow.

1-18(cont)

The draft statement indicates that some survey data are available for the four candidate site areas. However, there is no indication as to who prepared the survey reports, when, how the surveys were conducted, and how adequate the surveys are for present planning purposes. This information is vital for review purposes. The final statement should clearly reference all supporting material.

General

The available recreation areas and opportunities for Vandenberg Air Force Base and adjoining areas are summarized on page III-124. However, the statement appears to lack any evaluation of recreation impacts. Due to the nearness of Ocean Park (Surf) to the Lompoc Terrace candidate site area, the statement should address any potential impacts that the proposed project activities would have on this area.

1-19

In the upper right quadrant of the chart (p. xvi), for the vertical shelter basing mode, the typical on-road characteristics of the missile transport trailer are given as having a width of 31 feet, whereas the road width is given as only 22 feet. No explanation of the 31-foot width was found in the text and, if the figure is correct, it would be helpful to discuss problems of transport in greater detail.

1-20

The geological time scale in Appendix J is outdated; greater ages are now generally accepted for most of the divisions that are shown. A current table is attached.

1-21

The assessment of water-demand impacts should be made on the basis of the total population increases attributable to the MX program, as is done for air-quality impacts, rather than only on the basis of number of MX jobs (p. II-80, etc.).

1-22

The noise level effects of the MX Project in combination with the Space Shuttle Program have not been adequately covered to minimize the impact of sonic booms on the Indians at the Santa Inez Indian Reservation or on other perimeter communities in the vicinity of Vandenberg Air Force Base.

1-23

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on this statement.

Sincerely,



~~Deputy Assistant~~ Larry Meierotto
SECRETARY

Enclosure

MAJOR STRATIGRAPHIC AND TIME DIVISIONS

Subdivisions in Use by the U. S. Geological Survey			Age estimates commonly used for boundaries (in million years) ^{1/}		
Era or Erathem	System or Period	Series or Epoch	(A)	(B)	
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene			
		Pleistocene	1.5-2	1.8	
	Tertiary	Pliocene		ca. 7	5.0
		Miocene		26	22.5
		Oligocene		37-38	37.5
		Eocene		53-54	53.5
		Paleocene		65	65
Mesozoic	Cretaceous ^{3/}	Upper (Late)			
		Lower (Early)	136		
	Jurassic	Upper (Late)			
		Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)	190-195		
Triassic	Upper (Late)				
	Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)	225			
Paleozoic	Permian ^{3/}	Upper (Late)			
		Lower (Early)	280		
	Pennsylvanian ^{3/}	Upper (Late)			
		Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)	320 ^{2/}		
	Mississippian ^{3/}	Upper (Late)			
		Lower (Early)	345		
	Devonian	Upper (Late)			
Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)		395			
Silurian ^{3/}	Upper (Late)				
	Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)	430-440			
Ordovician ^{3/}	Upper (Late)				
	Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)	ca. 500			
Cambrian ^{3/}	Upper (Late)				
	Middle (Middle) Lower (Early)	570			
Precambrian	Time subdivisions of the Precambrian:				
	Precambrian Z--base of Cambrian to 800 m.y.				
	Precambrian Y--800 m.y. to 1,600 m.y.				
	Precambrian X--1,600 m.y. to 2,500 m.y.				
	Precambrian W--older than 2,500 m.y.				

GEOLOGIC NAMES COMMITTEE, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1972

- ^{1/} Estimates for ages of time boundaries are under continuous study and subject to refinement and controversy. Two scales are given for comparison:
- (A) Geological Society of London, 1964, The Phanerozoic time-scale; a symposium: Geol. Soc. London, Quart. Jpur., v. 120, suppl., p. 260-262.
- (B) Berggren, W. A., 1972, A Cenozoic time-scale--some implications for regional geology and paleobiogeography: Lethaia, v. 5, no. 2, p. 195-215.
- In addition to these, a useful time scale for North American mammalian stages is given by:
- Evernden, J. F., Savage, D. E., Curtis, G. H., and James, G. T., 1964, Potassium-argon dates and the Cenozoic mammalian chronology of North America: Amer. Jour. Sci., v. 262, p. 145-198.
- ^{2/} From Table 1: Correlation chart for the Carboniferous of north-west Europe, Russia, and North America: Geol. Soc. London, 1964^{1/}, p. 222.
- ^{3/} Includes provincial series accepted for use in U. S. Geological Survey reports.

Terms designating time are in parentheses. Informal time terms--early, middle, and late--may be used for the eras, for periods where there is no formal subdivision into Early, Middle, and Late, and for epochs. Informal rock terms--lower, middle, and upper--may be used where there is no formal subdivision of an era, system, or series.

PROVINCIAL SERIES ACCEPTED FOR USE IN U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS

Series	Age	Region
Gulfian-----	Late Cretaceous-----	Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.
Comanchean-----	Early and Late Cretaceous-----	
Corhuilan-----	Early Cretaceous-----	Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.
Ochoan-----	Late Permian-----	Texas and New Mexico.
Guadalupean-----	Early and Late Permian-----	Do.
Leonardian-----	Early Permian-----	Do.
Wolfcampian-----	Early Permian-----	Do.
Virgilian-----	Late Pennsylvanian-----	Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
Missourian-----	-----do-----	
Des Moinesian-----	Middle Pennsylvanian-----	
Atokan-----	-----do-----	
Horrowan-----	Early Pennsylvanian-----	
Chesterian-----	Late Mississippian-----	Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.
Meramecian-----	-----do-----	
Otagian-----	Early Mississippian-----	
Kinderhookian-----	-----do-----	
Cayugan-----	Late Silurian-----	New York and Michigan.
Niagaran-----	Middle Silurian-----	Do.
Alexandrian-----	Early Silurian-----	Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan.
Cincinnati-----	Late Ordovician-----	Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.
Mohawkian-----	Middle Ordovician-----	New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.
St. Croixan-----	Late Cambrian-----	Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 7 1978

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed your Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) entitled MX:Milestone II. We recognize that this EIS represents an assessment made in the early stages of program development. We also recognize that the environmental analyses of potential deployment sites have not been completed and that future program decisions may significantly affect the scope and nature of environmental impacts of this program. Since air quality data is largely lacking for the specific areas being considered for development sites, we commend your plans to establish monitoring programs to obtain pertinent ambient air data to enable valid impact assessment. We will be pleased to review and, as appropriate, comment further upon your program whenever additional data are available.

We are concerned about the amount of valuable agricultural land that would be taken out of production under the various proposed security systems. We were also disturbed by factual errors in this document (e.g., the location of I-80 and I-70, the extent of irrigation in the South Platte area, and the structural interdependence of the farm and non-farm sectors of the economy.)

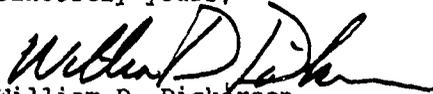
1-24

1-25

If you have any questions concerning EPA's comments, please contact Mr. Philip Parisius (245-3006) of this Office directly.

We appreciate your efforts to make other agencies and the public aware of the MX Program during the early stages of its development.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William D. Dickerson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

William D. Dickerson
Acting Director
Office of Federal Activities

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Draft

U.S. Air Force DBIS MA: Milestone II

David L. Cahins, Director
Office of Internal Relations

1-7-70

William Dickerson, Acting Director
Office of Federal Activities (A 164)

We have reviewed the Draft EIS for MA: Milestone II and offer the following comments:

401(b) Permit Comments

1. The Draft EIS does not adequately address the extent of dredging and filling required for diversion of stream water for the missile flight test facilities at Vandenberg AFB. The Final EIS should indicate the amount of dredging required, potential disposal sites, types of dredging material, types of fill material to be utilized, and conditions to be discharged into navigable waters. The EIS should also address the resulting impacts on the environment from the activities mentioned above.

1-26

2. Under EPA guidelines (40 CFR 230.5(l)(1)): No discharge will be allowed that will jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or destroy or modify the habitat of those species determined critical in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.

1-27

The Final EIS should specifically address the impacts that a stream modification will have on any endangered species.

Water Comments

1. (DBIS Section 2.1.4)

The EIS should indicate that construction will be timed (seasonally) to minimize erosion hazard. In addition the EIS should specify erosion and sediment control techniques to be utilized to prevent the degradation of water quality and interference with beneficial uses.

1-28

2. The EIS should discuss methods for restoring the test site vegetative stability following completion of the tests.

1-29

FACSIMILE HEADER SHEET
(FR 105.1.3)

TO (Name)	OFFICE SYMBOL	TELEPHONE NO.	MESSAGE NO.
AERCE-WR	ROY	AV 586-4303	2
FROM (Name)	OFFICE SYMBOL	TELEPHONE NO.	MESSAGE NO.
SAMSO	MHND	212-212-2120	Priority

Public Comments VI - 1-25

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

- DRAFT -

- | | |
|--|------|
| 3. The FHS should discuss potential water quality impacts of pollutants due to vehicles and potential spillage during operation of the system. | 1-30 |
| 4. The FHS should discuss the cumulative and synergistic impacts of this project, the LAG terminal (California Public Utilities Commission), and the Space Shuttle Program, using the latest available information. This discussion should include effects on water quality and supply, growth, and sewage treatment capacity. | 1-31 |

Air Comments

1. (MHS Section 3.3.3.1)

The Draft FHS indicated that the project related secondary impacts include the potential for 66,300 new jobs and an in-migration of 10,000 persons to California.

A number of areas throughout the State of California have been designated as nonattainment areas (41 FR 8961, 1/3/78) for various pollutants. In each of these areas, the respective Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD's) are developing Nonattainment Area Plans (NAP's), enabling these areas to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) while including projects with the potential for significant growth impacts. The Final FHS should indicate which areas of California can be expected to grow due to population shifts and in-migration related to MX development. The FHS should ensure that the expected growth from MX development is consistent with growth projections used by affected APCD's in developing NAP's.

2. (MHS Section 3.3.3.1, p. 60)

There are several areas in Southern California which are nonattainment for TSP and CO and therefore, any increase in the emission of these pollutants will exacerbate existing conditions. The Final FHS should quantify pollutant emissions and develop measures to reduce or eliminate these project-related emissions.

cc: 0-3 Jenks
0-3 Reading File
0-4-3 Ranker
0-3 Vessel
0-4 Clifford

Charles Stern, Ph.D, Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

Reading File
Zemper/Naughton
9/19/78(2)
0391

- DRAFT -



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION NINE

Two Embarcadero Center, Suite 530
San Francisco, California 94111

ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
HAWAII
GUAM
AMERICAN SAMOA

August 16, 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO
HED-09

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the MX:
Milestone II Project and provide the following comments.

1. The Draft Statement addresses the transportation issues that are affected by the proposed project. It notes the congestion problems for the various phases of the operation. However, the EIS does not address the adequacy of the highway structural sections, alignment, or other engineering considerations to handle the non-typical highway type vehicles. Therefore, the Final Statement should identify the impacts of the movement of these vehicles, the proposed mitigation, and any required improvement to the highway routes involved.
2. Due to the decreasing highway dollars available at the State and County level, the California Department of Transportation and the Santa Barbara County Transportation Department should be contacted at the following addresses to coordinate improvements to these routes.

I-34

CALTRANS - District 05
P. O. Box "E"
San Luis Obispo, California 93406

Santa Barbara County Transportation Department
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101

We appreciate this opportunity to review the subject Draft EIS and would like to receive a copy of the Final Statement when it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,


R. G. S. Young, Director
Office of Environment and Design

WESTERN FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGION IX

111 PINE STREET
THIRD FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
(415) 556-1970



Also includes AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM and
the TRUST TERRITORY of the Pacific Islands

September 2, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Mr. Stern:

This is in response to your request for comments on the MX - Milestone II Environmental Impact Statement. To assure that the EIS is properly reviewed, we have contacted the Region IX Environmental Protection Agency office. We have been informed that EPA's comments will be delivered to your office by the September 5 deadline.

Thank you for your concern. Please notify us if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Arntz".

William C. Arntz
Chairman
Western Federal Regional Council

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
1-1	The Air Force is fully aware of its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Air Force will take no action that might impact on cultural resources prior to consultation with the respective State Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
1-2	The nuclear hardness and survivability (NH&S) tests that are anticipated will probably be in two main categories. One type of test will provide data for evaluating MX system response to nuclear airblast, ground shock, and debris effects. These tests will probably require the use of conventional high explosives in a manner similar to that employed for the HAVE HOST and MISERS BLUFF test series during the concept validation phase. For that kind of test, various amounts and types of high explosives are detonated at or somewhat below the ground surface (at depths of 20 feet or less). The other type of test will involve the use of electrical and electronic devices to simulate the electromagnetic pulse (EMP) from a nuclear detonation. Either transportable EMP simulators or other EMP simulators may be used. Section 1.1.1.3 is not intended to close out the option of underground nuclear testing at the Nevada Test Site.
1-3	Since test planning has not been completed, a more detailed explanation is not available at this time.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
1-4	Several different EMP simulators may be used during the Full Scale Engineering Development phase for MX. When more is known about the simulators planned for use and the required schedule of such use, the operating agencies will be contacted for proper scheduling and other arrangements as necessary.
1-4a	The Northeast Power Coordinating Council Task Force report on gas and capacity will be used in future studies.
1-5	<p>a. Volume III, Section 3.2.2.4.2, para. 5: The last two sentences of the paragraph should read: "The proposed MX vehicle is less than one-half the size of one Titan III solid motor. The total MX exhaust emissions to the atmosphere would be less than 190,000 lbs (86,200 kg)."</p> <p>b. Volume III, Section 3.2.2.4.2, para. 7: The last sentence in the paragraph should read: "However, the amount of hydrogen chloride in the ground cloud from an MX launch is estimated to be about 1,500-1,600 lbs (700-727 kg)."</p> <p>c. Volume III, Section 3.2.2.4.3, para. 8: Delete the first sentence of the paragraph. It is out of place in the context of the paragraph.</p> <p>d. Since the figure of 4,400 lbs is given specifically for the MX, no change in this portion of the paragraph is needed.</p>
1-6	Volume III, Section 3.2.2.4.2, 5th paragraph, 14th line: The wording should be changed as follows: substitute the words "an early model" for the words "the one". Also, add the following to the end of paragraph 8: "The ground level concentrations shown in Table 3-18 are lower than the peak values shown in Figure 3-10 because a later, less conservative model was used to develop the table. Consequently, the comparison shown in Figure 3-10 for the MX vs. the Titan III is very conservative."
1-7	Volume III, Section 3.2.2.4.2: The second reference under Table 3-17 which reads: "NASA CR1205 (III), 1968." should read: "Smyth, H. F., 1966. 'Military and Space Short-term Inhalation Standards.'"

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 1-8 Table 3-19 in Volume III, Section 3 should be replaced with the following updated "Table 3-19. Exhaust Products for Normal Burn". The difference between the two sets of figures in this table reflects the effect of afterburning and turbulent mixing within the rocket plume. The suggested hypothetical case of afterburning without mixing is not of primary environmental concern here. It is of some scientific interest, but would not serve to clarify the impacts being addressed in the EIS.
- 1-9 Volume III, Section 3.2.2.43, fourth paragraph, third sentence: delete the words "which could penetrate alveolar spaces in the lungs if inhaled". This deletion will clarify the intent of the paragraph.
- 1-10 Table 3-20 in Volume III, Section 3 should be replaced with the following updated Table 3-20 which indicates annual deposit of exhaust products above the tropopause. Where information obtained in the Draft EIS for the Space Shuttle Program is identical to that in the Final EIS, all references to the "Draft EIS" should be changed to "Final EIS".

COMPOUND	ANNUAL DEPOSIT ABOVE THE TROPOPAUSE	
	TONS	METRIC TONS
Hydrogen chloride	65.85	59.73
Chlorine	12.93	11.73
Nitric Oxide	0.32	0.29
Carbon Monoxide	2.42	2.20
Carbon Dioxide	162.82	147.68
Water	342.86	310.98
Aluminum Oxide	121.61	110.30

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

Table 3-19. Exhaust products for normal burn.
(Percent by weight of nozzle exit
plane flow)

Product	Nozzle exit plane	Plane 1 km downstream ^a
SRM (total mass flow 9400 kg sec ⁻¹ for 2 motors)		
Hydrogen chloride	21.2	18.9
Chlorine (Cl ₂)	0	2.1
Chlorine (Cl)	.3	.03
Nitric oxide	0	1.3
Nitrogen peroxide	0	.02
Carbon monoxide	24.1	.07
Carbon dioxide	3.4	41.2
Hydrogen	2.1	0
Hydroxyl and atomic hydrogen	.02	0
Nitrogen	8.7	(b)
Water	9.3	28.6
Aluminum oxide	30.1	30.1
Aluminum chloride	.02	.02
Iron chloride	.97	.97
Total	100.0	^c 123.3
Orbiter main engines (total mass flow 1410 kg sec ⁻¹ for 3 engines)		
Water	95.9	128
Hydrogen	3.5	0
Argon, nitrogen, other	.6	.6
Total	100.0	^c 128.6

^aAfterburning is complete.

^bIt is assumed to be part of air.

^cTotal is greater than 100% because of chemical addition of air to form water, nitric oxide, and carbon dioxide.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

1-11 In estimating the national impacts associated with Full Scale Engineering Development, the BEA National Input-Output model was used. Its use is documented in Addenda A and B, to Volume II. The regional impact analysis relied heavily on the Regional Industrial Multiplier System (RIMS), also developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. See Volume V, Appendices for a discussion of this methodology. In the Volume II analysis RIMS was used without modification. In the case of the Volume IV analysis—that relating to basing mode decision—several modifications were made in order to more accurately reflect the nature of the expected impacts. These modifications included a scaling down of the induced-effect component of the multiplier, to reflect the fact that a large portion of the construction and operations workforces will be housed in construction camps (for construction) and base housing (during operations). The local consumption behavior of such workers will differ substantially from that of the typical resident of the region. Adjustment in the multiplier was made to account for this difference. Supplies of certain building materials (wood production, cement, and structural steel) were constrained in the use of RIMS to better reflect realistic levels of local supply potential. The Multiregional Input-Output model (MRIO) was not used in the analysis.

The basis for the analysis, both at the national and regional levels is the 1967 National Input-Output model. This is, the latest comprehensive information available on the structure of interindustry sales. The 1972 model will not be available until early next year.

The gross output multiplier used in the national impact analysis does take account of leakages from each round of expenditure. Its use in the analysis is discussed in Addendum A to Volume II.

1-12 In Volume II analysis, labor was not treated as a homogenous input, but was differentiated by requisite skill level, on both supply and demand sides. First, labor demands by the guided missile and support industries require highly skilled, technical workers. At least some of these workers with specific occupational training and job skills may have to be imported since even the states' large metropolitan areas comprise a limited supply of skilled, yet unemployed workers. Forty percent of
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

1-12 workers who will be directly employed on MX belong to the category of professionals and highly trained technicians (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1972). As a worst case it has been assumed that 40 percent of direct total employment resulting from FSED would be imported.

The remaining 60 percent of direct, and all indirect-induced workers could be hired locally if available supply is adequate. Both state and those metropolitan areas where aerospace specialization exists have been generally characterized by large, well-developed economic bases. Further they have contained large numbers of unemployed labor relative to project demands. Thus, no indirect labor in-migration was induced in impact analysis.

In the volume IV analysis the labor force requirements were treated in two different ways - one for the construction phase and one for operation. In the construction phase, the area's unemployed construction labor force (equal to the same proportion of the unemployed as it represents of the employed) is given construction jobs first, before immigration. In every case, this local supply fell far short of demand. Indirect and induced employment opportunities - generally made up of job skills like those in the existing labor market - is allocated to local labor until the local unemployment rate equals 3 percent. Beyond this point, immigrants are assumed to out compete local labor for available jobs. In the case of the operations phase, all military personnel were assumed to come from outside the region, and half of the Federal Civilian jobs was assumed to be unavailable for local residents. The other half of the Federal civilian employment was assumed to be available to local-unemployed workers, with the size of the labor pool controlling the number of such local hires for this direct labor, and for the indirect and induced labor as well. Thus, in Volume IV as well, an attempt was made to differentiate between components of the labor force in determining the need for labor force immigration.

It is true that the impact estimates do not take account of other projects that may evolve in the region and compete with MX for resources and labor. Site selection studies will deal with specific site effects such as those alluded to in the comment.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 1-13 The state of Washington, unlike many other states, is rich in hydro and coal energy resources. This does not mean that these resources are being used to their fullest extent. For example, the demonstrated coal reserve base in the state on 1 JUN 1974, amounted to 1,954 million tons, while the estimated production was only 3.9 million tons (U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1970). Production of energy is a function of several factors such as demand, availability of natural resources, and capital and labor to export them. Hence production may fall short of demand even when the state is potentially rich in energy resources.
- 1-14 The analysis of inflation impacts at the national level was beyond the scope of the project. While no explicit analysis of regional price-effects was performed, concern over this issue was one consideration in assessing the impact potential of changes in public expenditures, housing, population and other factors. As a general rule, the relative impact potential of a given change was regarded as small if the rate of change required was within the limits of historical experience among many such places. Thus, small relative impact potential was assigned to a given effect if it represents a growth rate of less than 2 percent for resident population and public expenditures, and 7 percent for housing. A large relative impact potential was assigned to an effect if the rate of growth reached 8 percent for resident population, 9 percent for public expenditures, and 15 percent for housing. A large relative impact potential thus includes as one aspect the fact that certain deleterious effects, such as inflation begin to occur at these higher rates of growth.
- 1-15 Information concerning the cultural resources on VAFB comes primarily from published sources by the previous survey and excavation on Vandenberg. The quality of this data base is generally good. The seven Basing Mode Comparison Areas (BMCAs) are representative samples of larger geotechnically suitable parcels which have been used for basing mode environmental evaluations. A deployment area EIS will be completed prior to any siting decision and will include appropriate archaeological surveys and considerations.
- 1-16 If MX flight testing occurs at Vandenberg AFB, the facilities will be sited in ways to minimize archaeological impacts. If sites are located in areas of high archaeological potential, data recovery programs will be initiated as appropriate in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Department of Interior, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 1-17 Site selection decisions will not be made for one or two years. A separate EIS will be prepared for this decision point. The EIS will be prepared for the subsequent decision whether to produce and deploy the system. The Air Force will coordinate its environmental planning activities and cooperate with BLM regarding activities that might impact public domain land.
- 1-18 The Air Force will identify archaeological resources within all proposed construction zones in order that archaeological sites can be avoided whenever possible. For those sites that can not be avoided a data recovery plan will be developed to avoid adversely impacting these archaeological resources. The Air Force is aware of its responsibilities for protection of cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. We have consulted extensively with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in connection with Space Shuttle activities on Vandenberg. Specific consultation with these agencies will be accomplished with regard to MX activities as the program becomes more defined.
- Most of the data employed to develop the archaeological sensitivity map are derived not from the space shuttle surveys, rather they are from earlier survey work by Spanne (1970, 1971, 1974). The major weaknesses in this data base are that survey coverage was not as intensive or as well controlled as the Space Shuttle research. As a result, it is probable that limited activity sites were frequently missed during this survey, though it is much less likely that multiple activity sites were missed.
- In order to supplement the published sources, a reconnaissance was conducted in the four CSAs during April 1978. However, the dense vegetation cover limited visibility, especially in the Shuman Canyon and Lompoc Terrace CSAs. Ten percent or less of the direct impact areas in the conceptual facilities layout was examined, and no new sites were located. At a time when there is less vegetation cover, a larger area in each CSA may be surveyed in order to verify these results.
- 1-19 The nearness of Ocean Park to the construction site may result in some increased use of this recreation area. However, since camping is not permitted at this park, significant adverse effects are not expected. Further, conflict between construction worker use and week-end peak general public use would be minor.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

- | <u>COMMENT NO.</u> | <u>RESPONSE</u> |
|--------------------|--|
| 1-20 | The width of the conceptual transporter-emplacer shown in the referenced illustration is in error. The width overall should have been shown as 21 ft (6.4 m). Tire span is 17 ft (5.2 m). Detailed vehicle and road designs will be developed during FSED. |
| 1-21 | The more current table has been placed in Volume V, Appendix J. |
| 1-22 | Assessment of water demands have been made on the basis of total population increases. The following table shows projected MX water requirements due to population increases and 1970 water withdrawal in each of the states listed |

STATE	IN-MIGRANTS	WATER REQUIREMENTS (acre ft)	STATE WATER WITHDRAWAL ¹
California	10,000	2,000	53.6
Washington	1,700	340	8.0
Colorado	600	120	14.5
Utah	600	120	4.7
Massachusetts	200	40	4.7
New York/New Jersey/ Connecticut	3,400	680	31.0 ²
Texas	900	180	30.2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1976.

¹1970, acre ft x 10⁶.

²Total of the three states.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 1-23 The noise impact from the launch of a space shuttle vehicle is independent of MX missile testing. Control and safety reasons prohibit simultaneous launches. The MX missile is not expected to produce a downward propagating sonic boom over land because of its planned launch azimuth and westward trajectory. No sonic boom has ever been reported from the launch of a Minuteman missile. The noise from Minuteman missile launches is attenuated rapidly beyond distances of five miles from the source. MX ambient noise levels would be of the same order and this would not extend to the location of the Santa Ynez Indian Reservation. A complete discussion of MX noise including sonic booms is contained in Volume IV, Section 3.3.3.2.2.
- 1-24 Agricultural productivity will be a key factor influencing Site Selection.
- 1-25 The identified errors have been corrected. See Volume IV, Section 1.2.
- 1-26 The construction of missile flight test facilities at Vandenberg will not require diversion of stream waters. Therefore, dredging and disposal sites will not be required, and there will be no discharges of material into local waters. In general, the material cut during construction will be used for fill.
- 1-27 As stated above, dredging and discharge in local waters will not occur, and therefore, will not impact endangered species.
- 1-28 Water erosion at Vandenberg is not a problem unless an unusually heavy precipitation period is encountered. Normal annual rainfall is about 13 in. (338 mm) with most of this occurring between November and April.

Construction schedules cannot be set to avoid all potential erosion periods, particularly since dust generation is also a concern and has opposing criteria. The probability of having heavy rain during the period of greatest excavation and earth moving can be considered and some adjustments made to minimize the erosion hazard, if necessary.

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
1-28	Provisions to control erosion and sedimentation are included in Volume II, Section 5.1.4 (Water Quality) and Section 5.2.1.8 (Aquatic Biology). Controls such as sedimentation weirs, terraces, and berms to modify the flow are mentioned along with revegetation and minimal vegetation removal.
1-29	Re-establishment of vegetation on disturbed areas at Vandenberg, once the disturbed area is no longer actively used, is a relatively rapid process. Weedy annual plants will invade such an area in less than one year. In addition, direct revegetation methods can also establish new vegetated areas in a year or less. Chaparral will return to an undisturbed condition in 20 to 50 years. This recovery capability is evident in areas that have not been disturbed at Vandenberg since the 1940's.
1-30	Potential water quality impacts during system operations are estimated to be minimal. Accidents on roadways could result in minor spillages of fuel or other liquids. No large quantities of liquids are required by the MX system operation so the potential for their spillage and entry into the water table or groundwaters is not a concern.
1-31	The FEIS discusses cumulative and synergistic impacts of MX, Space Shuttle, and LNG projects using the latest available information. See Volume III, Chapter 3.
1-32	<p>The Air Force cannot identify at this time which specific areas in California other than the Vandenberg AFB area, can be expected to experience growth because of MX full-scale engineering development. The necessary contracts cannot be let until after a decision is made to proceed with full-scale engineering development. Without knowledge of the specific contractors who will be involved, potential growth can be estimated at this time only in terms of statewide potential.</p> <p>In the context of developing the Air Quality Attainment Plan for the northern portion of Santa Barbara County, representatives of Vandenberg are included in the North County Steering Committee and have, as part of their responsibility, the task of identifying future Air Force projects with significant impacts in the Vandenberg area. The MX program impacts as identified in the DEIS and FEIS are available for the committee's use.</p>

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 1-33 See the response to comment above. In addition, it will be the responsibility of each contractor to ensure that any increase in emissions does not violate the non-attainment provisions of the Clean Air Act and its implementing regulations.
- 1-34 At Vandenberg AFB, the missile flight testing program requires vehicles similar to those used for Minuteman. Vandenberg AFB is already equipped to handle such traffic. At future missile deployment sites, special roads will be constructed for the moving of missiles among aimpoints. The deployment area selection EIS will discuss the impacts of road construction and vehicle movements.

2

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM
STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES**



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

1717 WEST JEFFERSON • PHOENIX, ARIZONA • P. O. BOX 6123 85005

Bruce Babbitt
GOVERNOR

Bill Jameson, Jr.
DIRECTOR

August 21, 1978

Reply to
Attn. of: DD/OP

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/HIQ)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern: Draft EIS, MX: Milestone II

This office finds no record of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The distribution of July 17, 1978 has apparently gone astray.

Additional information had been provided by you in response to inquiry comments on an earlier draft. No further comments.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Froncek

Richard A. Froncek
State Planner
Office of Planning

Enclosure

IMPORTANT: RETAIN NUMBER FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Project: Norton Air Force Base

MX: Milestone II - Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Received by State Clearinghouse and sent for review.

S.A.I. No. Assigned: AZ 78-80-0042

The review is now underway. You will receive notice of the results of the review within the time allowed by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95. ~~Copies to send for review were received Aug. 21 & 22, 1978. Comments will be mailed from the Clearinghouse on Sept. 20, 1978. This is still less time allowed for review than is allowed by A-95 guidelines.~~

Arizona State Clearinghouse

Phone: 271-5004

ARIZONA
OFFICE
OF THE
GOVERNOR



OFFICE OF
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

1700 West Washington • Executive Tower • Room 505 • Phoenix, Arizona 85007

September 20, 1978

Capt. Langdon Kellogg
Norton Air Force Base
Civil Engineering Division
SAHSO (MNND)
Norton Air Force Base, CA 92409

Re: MX: Milestone II - Draft Environmental Impact Statement
S.A.I. #78-80-0042

Dear: Capt. Kellogg:

Enclosed are copies of responses concerning the above project which were received by us after our signoff to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jo Youngblood".

Mrs. Jo Youngblood, Supervisor
Arizona State Clearinghouse
JY: ss
Encl.

SIGNOFF

OMB Approval No. 29-R0218

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. Applicant's application	3. State application identifier	4. Number AZ 78-80-0042
1. Type Of Action <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Notification Of Intent (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> Report Of Federal Action		5. Date Year Month Day SEP 20 1978	6. Date Year month day Assigned 1978 08 23	
4. Legal Applicant/Recipient a. Applicant Name : Norton Air Force Base b. Organization Unit : Civil Engineering Division c. Street/P.O. Box : SAMSO (MNND) d. City : Norton Air Force Base e. County : f. State : California g. Zip Code : 92409 h. Contact Person : Capt. Langdon Kellogg (Name & telephone no) (714) 382-6891			5. Federal Employer Identification No.	
7. Title and description of applicant's project MX: MILESTONE II - DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (5 VOLUMES) VOL. I: Program Overview - Presents an overview of the entire MX system. VOL. II: Full scale Engineering Development - Addresses environmental impacts of expenditure of resources to design, construct & test missile & basing mode vehicle components & assembled missile & vehicles. VOL. III: Missile Flight Testing - Projects environmental impacts of MX flight tests on Vandenberg Air Force Base & Central California. VOL. IV: Basing Mode Evaluation - Evaluates the environmental impacts associated with four basing models. VOL. V: Appendices.			6. Program (From Federal Catalog) a. Number 1120999 b. Title Unknown	
10. Area of project impact (Names of cities, counties, states, etc.) Yuma, Mohave, Maricopa, Pima, Cochise, Graham, Santa Cruz, and Greenlee Counties, Arizona			8. Type of applicant/recipient A-State B-Insulate C-Substate District D-County E-City F-School District G-Social Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other Federal Agency (Specify) Enter appropriate letter K	
13. Proposed Funding a. Federal \$ 00 b. Applicant .00 c. State .00 d. Local .00 e. Other 1 .00 f. Total \$ 1 .00			9. Type of assistance A-Basic Grant B-Supplemental Grant C-Loan D-Insurance E-Other Enter appropriate letter(s) E	
14. Congressional Districts Of: a. Applicant b. Project 01 02 03 04			12. Type of application A-New B-Renewal C-Revision D-Continuation E-Augmentation F-Other Enter appropriate letter C	
16. Project Start Date Year month day 19			15. Type of change For 12c or 12e A-Increase Dollars B-Decrease Dollars C-Increase Duration D-Decrease Duration E-Cancellation F-Other Specify: Enter appropriate letter(s) 1 1 1	
17. Project Duration Months			19. Existing federal identification number	
18. Estimated date to be submitted to federal agency 19			21. Remarks added <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
20. Federal agency to receive request (Name, city, state, zip code)				
22. The Applicant Certifies That a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached (1) Arizona State Clearinghouse (2) (3)		No Response attached <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
23. Certifying representative a. Typed name and title		b. Signature		c. Date signed Year month day 19
24. Agency name		25. Application received Year month day 19		
26. Organizational Unit		27. Administrative office		28. Federal application identification
29. Address		30. Federal grant identification		
31. Action taken <input type="checkbox"/> a. Awarded <input type="checkbox"/> b. Rejected <input type="checkbox"/> c. Returned for amendment <input type="checkbox"/> d. Deferred <input type="checkbox"/> e. Withdrawn		32. Funding a. Federal \$.00 b. Applicant .00 c. State .00 d. Local .00 e. Other .00 f. Total \$.00		33. Action date Year month day 19
34. Starting date Year month day 19		35. Contact for additional information (Name and telephone number)		36. Ending date Year month day 19
37. Remarks added <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
38. Federal agency A-95 action		a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made. b. Federal Agency A-95 Official (Name and telephone number)		

424-101

Standard Form 424 Page 1 (10-75)

Prescribed by GSA, Federal Management Circular 74-7

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

To: Mr. Ronald D. McCready, Mgr.
 Program Evaluation Section
 Transportation Planning Division
 Arizona Dept. of Transportation
 106 South 17th Avenue, Room 310
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.
 Indian Affairs
 Mineral Resources
 Game & Fish
 Transportation
 Ag. & Hort.
 AZ. Mining Ass'n
 Civil Rights
 Arid Lands Studies
 Archaeological Research
 Environmental Studies
 Center for Public Affairs
 Prescott Historical Society
 Renewable Natural Resources
 Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
 OEPAD: R. Kingery

Health
 Power
 Water
 Parks
 Land
 ACRCC

This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

Region I
 Region II
 Region IV
 Region VI

- (1) the program's effect upon the plans and programs of your agency
- (2) the importance of its contribution to State and/or areawide goals and objectives
- (3) its accord with any applicable law, order or regulation with which you are familiar
- (4) additional considerations

Please return **THIS FORM AND ONE XEROX COPY** to the clearinghouse no later than **17 working days** from the date noted above.
 Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Date

9/19/78

Phone No. *261-7342*

261-7342

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

Dr. William H. Dresher, Director
 Arizona Bureau of Geology &
 Mineral Technology
 University of Arizona
 Tucson, Arizona 85721

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State AZ No.

70-80-0042

m. Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.	Health
Indian Affairs	Power
Mineral Resources	Water
Game & Fish	Parks
Transportation	Land
Ag. & Hort.	AORCC
AZ. Mining Ass'n	
Civil Rights	
Arid Lands Studies	
Archaeological Research	
Environmental Studies	
Center for Public Affairs	
Prescott Historical Society	
Renewable Natural Resources	
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.	
OEPAD: R. Kingery	



This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

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Region I
 Region II
 Region IV
 Region VI

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- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

See attached.

Director's Signature

William H. Dresher

Director

Date 9-18-78

Telephone 626-1943

**State of Arizona
Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology**

Office of the Director
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
(602) 884-1943



September 14, 1978
B-418-WHD

To: Arizona State Clearinghouse

From: William H. Drescher
Director

Regarding: State Application Identifier No. 78-80-0042
MX: Milestone II - Draft Environmental
Impact Statement

We acknowledge that measures to protect our country should come before all other considerations and, therefore, it may be inappropriate to criticize oversights in the subject environmental impact statement. However, as one who has previously been associated with the U.S. missile systems and held Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Security clearance, I am personally appalled at the amount of vital information which is now being released to the "enemy" in the form of an environmental impact statement. This being the case we feel that it is perfectly valid that we critique the subject statement.

The geological setting discussed in the subject statement, in our opinion, is totally inadequate. A project which depends so much on the use of the earth for its viability deserves considerably more of a detailed analysis of the earth processes which may be in action at the proposed sites, earthquake risk, for example. It is interesting to note that the total treatment of the potential earthquake hazard to the facilities (each of which contain nuclear explosives) is dispatched in four sentences in Volume III. Further, the idea that minerals may be a part of the earth's resources in these areas apparently has not been considered. When mentioned at all, minerals are treated under "economic" impact; e.g. loss of mining revenue to the region. Little mention is made of the impact on the admittedly large areas which will be lost to exploration and potential development of any earth resource be it mineral or geothermal energy in spite of the fact that the statement acknowledges that there is active mining and additional mineral and geothermal energy potential in several of the areas under consideration.

2-1

We are concerned in general about the lack of recognition in this statement as well as in others which we have reviewed that mineral resources, too, are an integral part of our national security and defense. It was not too many years ago that the federal government was actively engaged in building up our mineral supply capability. The Duval-Sierrita copper and molybdenum mine, for example, was begun in 1967 under federal loan provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950. Numerous of Arizona's mineral deposits were discovered under mineral exploration programs sponsored by the federal government. Now, during the decade of the 70's, minerals are not important. We should ask ourselves who is fooling who?

A Division of the
University of Arizona

Public Comments VI - 2-7

Volume IV

Page IV - 16
Table 1-3
Item 2

"Depths to water of confined aquifers more than 50 ft. (15 m) were not considered." This statement is either erroneous or, at best, confusing. Does it mean that areas where the water-table is more than 50 feet deep are eliminated from further consideration as possible basing areas? Or does it mean that, for those areas, depth to groundwater is eliminated as a possible limiting parameter in the site selection process?

2-2

Page IV - 97
Figure 3-8
Item 12
and
Page IV - 103
Para 3.2.16

This Department is in almost total disagreement with Paragraph 3.2.16. In Arizona the cement shortage is not a result of environmental restrictions on production facilities. Cement production facilities in Arizona are running at, or near full capacity.

The cited historical trends in unused capacity do not reflect the current situation. The surplus in Arizona is virtually nonexistent. Contractors are standing in line waiting for an allocated amount each month.

The shortage in Arizona is not viewed as a temporary one either. Our suppliers are providing cement for two major projects, the Central Arizona Project and the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, which consume a combined total of 14 percent of the generating capacity in the State. Both projects have construction schedules that extend into the mid to late 1980's. In addition we are in the midst of the largest home construction boom in the history of the State and possibly the nation. It may level off in the near future. But in light of the mounting energy problems in the northeastern states, it would be foolish not to at least consider the possibility that net migration to the sunbelt states will remain high, and that the demand for new housing will also remain high.

2-3

It is therefore recommended that the entire statement on the potential impact the MX project would have on Arizona's cement supplies be re-evaluated.

General

Any projects selected for construction in Arizona relative to the MX program must be compatible with the State's air quality management plan (called the State Implementation Plan; currently under revision, which is due for completion by early 1979) and the State Water Quality Management Plan (currently under development with scheduled completion by April 1979).

To: Mr. Tom Swanson, Exec. Dir.
Pima Association of Gov'ts.
405 Transamerica Building
Tucson, Arizona 85701

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec. Health
Indian Affairs Power
Mineral Resources Water
Game & Fish Parks
Transportation Land
Ag. & Hort. NORCC
AZ. Mining Ass'n
Civil Rights
Arid Lands Studies
Archaeological Research
Environmental Studies
Center for Public Affairs
Prescott Historical Society
Renewable Natural Resources
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
OEPAD: R. Kingery

This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

Region I
Region II
Region IV
Region VI

- (1) the program's effect upon the plans and programs of your agency
- (2) the importance of its contribution to State and/or area-wide goals and objectives
- (3) its accord with any applicable law, order or regulation with which you are familiar
- (4) additional considerations

Please return THIS FORM AND ONE XEROX COPY to the clearinghouse no later than 17 working days from the date noted above.
Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary.)

Reviewer's Signature: William R. Chuddey
 Title: Pres. Plug Card

Date: 8/25/78
 Telephone: _____

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

O:

Dr. Kenneth Kimsey, Director
 Prescott Historical Society
 415 West Gurley Street
 Prescott, AZ 86301

State Application Identifier (SAI)
 AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec. Health
 Indian Affairs Power
 Mineral Resources Water
 Game & Fish Parks
 Transportation Land
 Ag. & Hort. AORCC
 AZ. Mining Ass'n
 Civil Rights
 Arid Lands Studies
 Archaeological Research
 Environmental Studies
 Center for Public Affairs
 Prescott Historical Society
 Renewable Natural Resources
 Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
 OEP&D: R. Kingery

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Region I
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- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

Kenneth Kimsey
 Director

Date

8/31/78
 445-3122

To:

Mr. Andrew L. Bettwy
Comm., Department of Land
1624 W. Adams St., 4th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State

AZ

No.

78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.
Indian Affairs
Mineral Resources
Game & Fish
Transportation
Ag. & Hort.
AZ. Mining Ass'n
Civil Rights
Arid Lands Studies
Archaeological Research
Environmental Studies
Center for Public Affairs
Prescott Historical Society
Renewable Natural Resources
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
OEPAD: R. Kingery

Health
Power
Water
Parks
Land
AORCC

This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

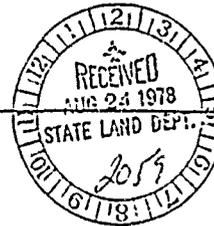
Region I
Region II
Region IV
Region VI

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- (3) its accord with any applicable law, order or regulation with which you are familiar
- (4) additional considerations

Please return THIS FORM AND ONE EXACT COPY to the clearinghouse no later than 17 working days from the date noted above.
Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
- Proposal is supported as written
- Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)



Reviewer, Signature

Kelly D. Johnson

Date

8/23/78

Title

Telephone

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

0.

Mr. Clinton M. Pattee
Executive Secretary
Indian Affairs Commission
1645 West Jefferson St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec. Health
Indian Affairs Power
Mineral Resources Water
Game & Fish Parks
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Renewable Natural Resources
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Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

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 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date: *9-28-78*

Title

Telephone

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

To: Michael A. Ramnes, Director
 Arizona State Parks
 1688 W. Adams Room 109
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State AZ

No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.
 Indian Affairs
 Mineral Resources
 Game & Fish
 Transportation
 Ag. & Hort.
 AZ. Mining Ass'n
 Civil Rights
 Arid Lands Studies
 Archaeological Research
 Environmental Studies
 Center for Public Affairs
 Prescott Historical Society
 Renewable Natural Resources
 Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
 OEPAD: R. Kingery

Region I
 Region II
 Region IV
 Region VI

This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

- (1) the program's effect upon the plans and programs of your agency
- (2) the importance of its contribution to State and/or statewide goals and objectives
- (3) its accord with any applicable law, order or regulation with which you are familiar
- (4) additional considerations

Please return THIS FORM AND ONE XEROX COPY to the clearinghouse no later than 17 working days from the date noted above. Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Date

21 Aug 78

Title

PRM

Telephone

214174

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
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FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

To:

Mr. James R. Carter, Director
Agriculture & Horticulture Dept.
421 Capitol Annex West
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec. Health
Indian Affairs Power
Mineral Resources Water
Game & Fish Parks
Transportation Land
Ag. & Hort. ACRC
AZ. Mining Ass'n
Civil Rights
Arid Lands Studies
Archaeological Research
Environmental Studies
Center for Public Affairs
Prescott Historical Society
Renewable Natural Resources
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
OEPAD: R. Kingery

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1978
ARIZONA COMMISSION OF
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

Region I
Region II
Region IV
Region VI

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Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
- Proposal is supported as written
- Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

PLEASE KEEP THIS AGENCY INFORMED
OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES SO THAT A
NATIVE PLANT SURVEY CAN BE TIMED
TO ASSIST IN THE SALVAGE OF
COVERED PLANT SPECIES

Reviewer's Signature

James R. Carter

Date

8/25/78

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
 FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

To: Mr. Arthur G. Garcia, Exec. Dir.
 Assistant Attorney General
 Arizona Civil Rights Division
 1645 N. Jefferson Street
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

State Application Number (SAN)
 AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec. Health
 Indian Affairs Power
 Mineral Resources Water
 Game & Fish Parks
 Transportation Land
 Ag. & Hort. AORCC
 Az. Mining Ass'n
 Civil Rights
 Arid Lands Studies
 Archaeological Research
 Environmental Studies
 Center for Public Affairs
 Prescott Historical Society
 Renewable Natural Resources
 Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
 OEPAD: R. Kingery

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Please return THIS FORM AND C * ERGX COPY to the clearinghouse no later than 17 working days from the date noted above.
 Please contact the clearinghouse if you further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

RECEIVED

AUG 28 1978

Reviewer's Signature Arthur G. Garcia

Executive Director

Date: CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
 271-5263

TO: _____

Mr. Les Ormsby, Admin.
Arizona Power Authority
1810 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

State Application Identifier (SAI)
AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

- Economic Sec.
- Indian Affairs
- Mineral Resources
- Game & Fish
- Transportation
- Ag. & Hort.
- Az. Mining Ass'n
- Civil Rights
- Arid Lands Studies
- Archaeological Research
- Environmental Studies
- Center for Public Affairs
- Prescott Historical Society
- Renewable Natural Resources
- Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
- OEPAD: R. Kingery

- Region I
- Region II
- Region IV
- Region VI

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Please return **THIS FORM AND ONE XEROX COPY** to the clearinghouse no later than **17 working days** from the date noted above. Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
- Proposal is supported as written
- Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature Les Ormsby

Date 8/24/78

Title

To:

Dr. James Becker
Center for Public Affairs
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

State Application (revised 1981)

AUG 23, 1978

State AZ No.

78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec. Health
Indian Affairs Power
Mineral Resources Water
Game & Fish Parks
Transportation Land
Ag. & Hort. NORCC
AZ. Mining Ass'n
Civil Rights
Arid Lands Studies
Archaeological Research
Environmental Studies
Center for Public Affairs
Prescott Historical Society
Renewable Natural Resources
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
OEPAD: R. Kingery

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Region IV
Region VI

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- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

This project will be inflationary at no less than the 5 to 7 billion dollar level. The project will have the effect of depressing regional and local economies. ~~when it terminates.~~ There will be unemployment precipitated when the project terminates. The project will cause transfers of income and of tax base in a pattern that has no reasoned national interest pattern. The project is a response to a Soviet upgrading of their ability to kill--and that Soviet response is a response to a US upgrading--and this response will result in upgrading of our ability, as reported in the statement "deploy a new missile technology."

Reviewer's Signature

R. J. Becker

Date: 8-28-78

Prof. Center for Public Affairs

Telephone: 965-3926

Mr. Rolend H. Sharer
State Liaison Officer, AORCC
1333 W. Camelback, Suite 206
Phoenix, Arizona 85013

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State AZ No. 78-80-0042

To: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.	Health
Indian Affairs	Power
Mineral Resources	Water
Game & Fish	Parks
Transportation	Land
Ag. & Hort.	AORCC ✓
AZ. Mining Ass'n	
Civil Rights	
Ariz Lands Studies	
Archaeological Research	
Environmental Studies	
Center for Public Affairs	
Prescott Historical Society	
Renewable Natural Resources	
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.	
OEPAD: R. Kingery	

Region I
Region II
Region IV
Region VI

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1978
A.O.R.C.C.

This project is referred to you for review and comment. Please evaluate as to:

- (1) the program's effect upon the plans and programs of your agency
- (2) the importance of its contribution to State and/or area wide goals and objectives
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Please contact the clearinghouse if you need further information or additional time for review.

- No comment on this project
- Proposal is supported as written
- Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

R.A. Shew

Title

Director

Date

Aug. 25, 1978

Telephone

271-5013

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

Dr. R. Gwinn Vivian
 Arizona State Archaeologist
 Arizona State Museum
 Tucson, AZ 85721

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State

AZ

No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.	Health
Indian Affairs	Power
Mineral Resources	Water
Game & Fish	Parks
Transportation	Land
Ag. & Hort.	AORCC
AZ. Mining Ass'n	
Civil Rights	
Arid Lands Studies	
Archaeological Research	
Environmental Studies	
Center for Public Affairs	
Prescott Historical Society	
Renewable Natural Resources	
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.	
OEPAD: R. Kingery	

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Region I
 Region II
 Region IV
 Region VI

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- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

R. A. Ayres

Date August 28, 1978

Title Associate Archaeologist

Telephone 626-1761

AUG 24 1978

Mr. Adolfo Echeveste Acting Chief
Office of Planning
Dept. of Economic Security
1717 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

State Application Identifier (SAI)

AUG 23, 1978

State

AZ

No.

78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.	Health
Indian Affairs	Power
Mineral Resources	Water
Game & Fish	Parks
Transportation	Land
Ag. & Hort.	AORCC
Az. Mining Ass'n	
Civil Rights	
Arid Lands Studies	
Archaeological Research	
Environmental Studies	
Center for Public Affairs	
Prescott Historical Society	
Renewable Natural Resources	
Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.	
OEPAD: R. Kingery	

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Region II
Region IV
Region VI

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- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

Title

Adolfo Echeveste
Planning Office / CSA

Date

Telephone

8/29/78
602-571-5786

TO:

AUG 25 1978

Mr. David Landrith, Executive
 Director, SEAGO
 118 Arizona Street
 Bisbee, Arizona 85603

State Application (Consider (S A))

AUG 23, 1978

State

AZ

No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
 1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Economic Sec.
 Indian Affairs
 Mineral Resources
 Game & Fish
 Transportation
 Ag. & Hort.
 Az. Mining Ass'n
 Civil Rights
 Arid Lands Studies
 Archaeological Research
 Environmental Studies
 Center for Public Affairs
 Prescott Historical Society
 Renewable Natural Resources
 Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
 OEPAD: R. Kingery

Health
 Power
 Water
 Parks
 Land
 AORCC

078317

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Region I
 Region II
 Region IV
 Region VI

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- No comment on this project
 Proposal is supported as written
 Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Reviewer's Signature

[Handwritten Signature]
 Deputy Director

Date

9/5/78

472-2237

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWING AGENCY

DR. S. R. LINDLEY, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
1740 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

State Application Identifier (SAS)
AUG 23, 1978 State AZ No. 78-80-0042

From: Arizona State Clearinghouse
1700 West Washington Street, Room 505
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

- Economic Sec.
- Indian Affairs
- Mineral Resources
- Game & Fish
- Transportation
- Ag. & Hort.
- AZ. Mining Ass'n
- Civil Rights
- Arid Lands Studies
- Archaeological Research
- Environmental Studies
- Center for Public Affairs
- Prescott Historical Society
- Renewable Natural Resources
- Bu. of Geology & Mineral Tech.
- OEPAD: R. Kincaid
- Health
- Power
- Water
- Parks
- Land
- AORCC

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- Region II
- Region IV
- Region VI

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- No comment on this project
- Proposal is supported as written
- Comments as indicated below

Comments: (Use additional sheets if necessary)

See Attached Sheet.

Reviewer's Signature: R. Bruce Smith Date: _____

Incorporated
In
1888

City of Burlington

1394 Webster Avenue
Burlington, Colo. 80807
September 2, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF-MIQ)
Washington, D.C. 20330

Sir:

It is extremely difficult for me to name even one positive factor which would have you even consider including our area in your proposed MX Missile Base Sites.

In your proposal, you are asking not only the people of this area, but the entire world to sacrifice one of our most valued resources....food. You are proposing to eliminate some of the most productive farm ground in the United States....plans eliminate several communities. Also they are beginning to make some respectable finds of natural gas and oil in some of the areas that you are proposing to eliminate.

I find the project most distasteful as it is another classic example of "government by the government" not by the people.

I would also like to point out to you that your "Public Notice" of your intentions is severely lacking as general news releases were certainly not distributed to the mass media in the area. Thus, in reality, you have not even provided the people an opportunity to protest.

We urge you to move to another site for the MX Missile Base Sites.

ROL HUDLER
Mayor

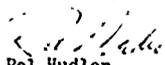
LESTER McLAIN
City Administrator

JOHN C. PENNY
City Attorney

PHYLLIS COLLINS
City Clerk

SHIPLEY LONG
City Treasurer

Yours Truly,


Rol Hudler
Mayor
City of Burlington

RH:MM

COUNCILMEN:
Bill Yersin
Dave McArthur
Norman Travis
Joe Hendricks
Dallas Stevens
Don Stewart

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY REPRODUCTION
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MEMORANDUM

Wesley D. Johnson
Secretary for Resources
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Date: September 3, 1978

Attn: L. Frank Goodson

Department of Fish and Game

BCH 78080835 NK Milestone II

We have reviewed the draft EIS for the subject project and find it inadequate in describing the potential impacts to wildlife located within Vandenberg Air Force Base due to the proposed testing of the Discrete Launch and/or Hybrid Buried Trench missile systems.

We have specific concerns for the protection of the California least tern nesting colony in the vicinity of the mouth of San Antonio Creek. Based upon studies conducted by the Department of Fish and Game we find this colony unique within the breeding range of this species. Because of the natural ecological conditions which characterize this colony, these birds may be particularly susceptible to extraordinary disturbances such as missile testing. As the draft EIS has pointed out, some least tern colonies have become conditioned to aircraft and ORV traffic. However, these disturbances may limit colony growth and reproduction success. Although the San Antonio colony has undoubtedly experienced some disturbances, these disturbances are infrequent. The addition of several poorly timed intense disturbances could have a much more serious effect on the colony in question than at other conditioned colonies. We are aware of one example discussed in the scientific literature attributing the abandonment of a tern colony of another species to aircraft and associated sonic booms.

2-4

We recommend that more specific information be included in the EIS regarding the impacts upon least tern nesting colonies due to excessive noise levels and missile launch operations and flight path trajectories. It would be particularly important to compare the noise levels generated by the proposed project to those as a result of past operations and determine the cumulative disturbance which the colony will experience in the future. It should be emphasized that the terns are most sensitive during the courtship and nest site selection phase of the breeding season. Thus, particular attention should be paid to the frequency and degree of disturbance as a result of operations from mid April through July.

We recommend that the Discrete Launch system be selected as it will result in less impact to wildlife habitat than by the development of the Hybrid Buried Trench system.

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Wray D. Johnson

-2-

We have also evaluated the four possible test sites described in the EIS. We recommend that the Discrete Launch system be developed and tested at the Skansen Canyon site only if there are positive assurances that no significant impacts to the California least tern will result from development and testing operations. If the Hybrid Buried Trench system is selected, we recommend that the Lompoc Terrace site be utilized for development and testing purposes only if the measures outlined for the protection of least terns as described for the Discrete Launch system can be assured.

This concludes our comments. If you have any questions, please contact Robert D. Montgomery, Regional Manager, Region 5, 350 Golden Shore, Long Beach, California 90802. His telephone number is (213) 590-5113.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this document.

FOI

Director

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRINTING
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

Memorandum

September 9, 1978

Robert H. Johnson
Secretary for Resources
1410 9th Street
Washington, DC 20541

William H. Johnson
Department of Parks and Recreation

Milestone II Project, SCH# 78080835

The Office of Historic Preservation has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed subject matter Milestone II Project sponsored by the Department of the Air Force.

The Office of Historic Preservation acknowledges the Department of Air Force's concern for considering archeological values in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11592.

The data presented that portions of the 2000 A.D. excavations have been previously surveyed by Dr. Francis Johnson in connection with the Phase I study project. The 1970 study identified the surveyed area as a 2000 A.D. site located some 1,000 feet west from Santa Inez River to the south of Santa Inez. The Office of Historic Preservation would appreciate any information concerning differences between the survey for the Phase I study project and for the Milestone Project. The documentation should include a detailed map of the site and any other information that would be helpful in identifying the site.

The Office of Historic Preservation concurs with the program of mitigation measures designed to minimize the adverse impacts of project implementation on archeological resources (p. III - 395). The D.E.I. however, recommends that the project will be sited in the area of lowest archeological sensitivity without specifying that a qualified archeologist would

The D.E.I. defines sensitive activity sites as those including historic archeological features. References to historical properties, however, are omitted from the D.E.I. and 1976 Ginnow notes.

Accordingly, the Office of Historic Preservation concurs with the proposed mitigation measures in accordance with the Advisory Council Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties.

Please do not hesitate to contact William H. Johnson at (916) 527-3702 for further information.

William H. Johnson
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation

William H. Johnson
Department of Parks and Recreation
Interpretation Division



EDMUND G BROWN JR
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
1400 TENTH STREET
SACRAMENTO 95814
(916) 445-0613

August 31, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

SUBJECT: SCH 78080835 - MX: MILESTONE II

Dear Dr. Stern:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of August 23, 1978 regarding the State review of the Milestone II Environmental Impact Statement. The review period for the above document ends September 22, 1978.

If you have any questions, contact me at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,


Scott Warner
Project Coordinator

cc: Major Alan D. Sabsevitz
SAMSO/MNI
Norton AFB, CA 92409



Department of Local Affairs
Colorado Division of Planning

Philip H. Schmuck, Director



Richard D. Lamm, Governor

September 5, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
MX: Milestone II

Dear Mr. Stern:

The Colorado Clearinghouse has received the above-referenced Environmental Impact Statement and has distributed it for review by interested state agencies. The Colorado Department of Health and the Colorado Department of Agriculture have responded on behalf of the State in this matter. Their comments are enclosed.

Several state agencies have expressed interest in obtaining copies of this EIS to assist them in coordinating their programs in the event that a Colorado site is selected for the missile base. We therefore request an additional three (3) copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be sent to the Colorado Clearinghouse. In addition, if a Colorado site is selected, we would appreciate twenty-four (24) copies of the site-specific EIS for review.

Thank you for the opportunity to review your proposal.

Very truly yours,


Stephen O. Ellis
Principal Planner

SE/CGJ/vt
Enclosure

cc: Office of the Governor
Department of Health
Department of Agriculture

520 State Centennial Building, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 892-2351

STATE OF COLORADO



Richard D. Lamm
Governor

J. Evan Goulding
Commissioner

Donald L. Svedman
Deputy Commissioner

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

406 STATE SERVICES BUILDING
1525 SHERMAN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

September 1, 1978

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Clarence Stone, Center
Chairman

William A. Stephens, Gypsum
Vice-Chairman

Ben Eastman, Hotchkiss
John L. Malloy, Denver
M. C. McCormick, Holly
Elton Miller, Fort Lupton
Kay D. Morrison, Fleming
William H. Webster, Greeley
Kenneth G. Wilmore, Denver

MEMORANDUM

TO: Phil Schmuck
Director
Division of Planning

FROM: J. Evan Goulding *J. Rubright, for*
Commissioner

SUBJECT: Comments on Draft EIS: MX Milestone II

It is our understanding from reading the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, MX: Milestone II, that a separate environmental statement will be prepared for site selection (Vol. 1 pg. v-vi). In order to alert you to the issues which we feel are of major concern in this environmental impact analysis, we have outlined the following key points:

1. On August 30, 1976, the Council on Environmental Quality released a memorandum for heads of federal agencies on the "Analysis of Impacts on Prime and Unique Farmland in Environmental Impact Statements." The following paragraph is taken from this memorandum:

Federal agencies should attempt to determine the existence of prime and unique farmlands in the areas of impact analyzed in environmental impact statements prepared in compliance with Section 102(2)(c) of the NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act). This should include threats to the continued use and viability of these farmlands, not only from direct construction activities, but also from urbanization or other changes in land use that might be induced by the federal action.

Any analysis of potential sites must include the delineation of prime and unique farmlands within each site. For example, the EIS should be cognizant of the fact that Yuma, Phillips, Sedgewick, Logan, Morgan, Washington, Lincoln, and Kit Carson counties--in Colorado, part of the South Platte site--contain 80 percent of the state's prime agricultural land, some 1,656,000 acres. The analysis should also include what the direct and indirect impacts of this action would be upon the agricultural infrastructure of the region,

2-8

MEMORANDUM

Phil Schmuck
Page 2
September 1, 1978

the regional economy and the economy of the state. This is of particular importance to our state since agriculture is Colorado's second-largest industry.

2-8(cont)

2. Land use maps showing irrigated cropland, dry cropland, and rangeland that would be affected by the proposed action should also be developed in order for the impacts to be clearly understood.
3. The initial draft EIS states that the South Platte area is mainly rangeland. It should be pointed out, however, that irrigated acreage in this eight-county region has increased dramatically in recent years and now accounts for over 25 percent of the state's irrigated cropland. Since the products from irrigated agriculture represent two-thirds of the value of all crop production in the state, the loss of any significant amount of irrigated cropland could have serious economic repercussions for the region and the state.
4. An analysis of the effects of depletion of water supplies as a result of the proposed activities should also be included since this will have a direct impact on agriculture in the region.
5. A careful analysis of the indirect impacts of these actions upon agriculture should be conducted. The loss of the necessary agricultural services (seed, implement dealers, etc.) as a result of the decrease in farm acreage will likely cause remaining agricultural producers to travel farther for these services, thus increasing their cost of operation and decreasing their profits.

We hope these comments will be helpful in the writing of the EIS analyzing potential sites for the project. If we can be of any further assistance, please contact us.

JEG:JR:ew



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

4210 E. 11TH AVENUE DENVER 80220 PHONE 388-6111 EXT. 329

ANTHONY ROBBINS, M.D., M.P.A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 25, 1978

SUBJECT: NON-STATE ASSISTANCE

REVIEW AND COMMENTS

TO: Mr. Stephen O. Ellis
Colorado A-95 Clearinghouse
Division of Planning

PROJECT TITLE: MX: Milestone II - Department of the Air Force (78-118)

STATE IDENTIFIER: NA

COMMENTS DUE BY: September 5, 1978

- Yes No Is this project consistent with the goals and objectives of this agency?
- Yes No Is there evidence of overlapping of duplication with other agencies?
- Yes No Is meeting desired with applicant?
- Yes No A 15-day extension is requested.

Comments: Air Pollution Control: It is unlikely that the proposed actions would significantly impact air quality in Colorado. Expansion of existing aircraft and related industry would require air pollution emission permits to the extent that it required process modifications and/or increases in emissions to the atmosphere. The discussion in Volume II concerning Colorado, Page 11-36, should be corrected as follows: About 11 percent of Colorado's electric power generating capacity is hydro (1976); Delete "Electric production in 1975 was 51.3 percent of electric generating capacity." That doesn't mean much to anybody.

2-9

The City of Denver generates none of its own electric power. It is provided by Public Service Company of Colorado. Most of the coal production in Colorado comes from the northwestern portion of the State, not the southwestern Four Corners Region.

2-10

Name, Title & Phone

SOC-3, Feb 77

ATTACHMENT B

AUG 29 1978

DR. OF HEALTH

Public Comments VI - 2-31

Radiation and Hazardous Wastes Control:

Since Colorado is one of the primary proposed sites for this system, we are concerned about two deficiencies in this report:

1) We did not see a discussion of the vulnerability and effects from available countermeasures. It would appear that a shallow trench system only twenty miles long would be vulnerable to 100 megaton weapons and would invite their use. The blast and downwind effects from 100 megaton weapons requires a different conceptual framework than does the presently deployed 1-10 megaton weapons.

2-11

2) There is no discussion of alternative deployment systems such as mobile launchers on the bottom of the Great Lakes or some Western reservoirs. Tunnels could also be utilized under those lakes.

2-12

Micki Barnes, Program Administrator



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT
340 CAPITOL AVENUE HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

August 25, 1978

Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Attention: Carlos Stern, Ph.D.

Dear Sir:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on MX: Milestone II has been received by this Office and offered for review and comment to appropriate state agencies.

As of this writing no comments have been received by this Office from these agencies. Should any comments be received between now and the end of the comments period (September 5, 1978) they will be forwarded to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Aden H. Maben".

Aden H. Maben
State Clearinghouse Coordinator
Intergovernmental Relations Division

AHM/ftm

Cornhusker
regional council of governments

Rachel Dobscha - Director for Grant, Arthur, Keith, Perkins and Chase Counties
112 WEST FIRST TOWN SQUARE PLAZA - SUITE 2D OGALLALA, NEBRASKA - 69153
Phone 308-284-6077

September 4, 1978

Neoma Parks, Project Review Coordinator
State Office of Planning and Programming
P.O. Box 94601
Lincoln, NE 68509

RE: MX: Milestone II EIS

Dear Ms. Parks:

The Region 19 Council of Governments, as an A-95 regional clearinghouse, has reviewed the above environmental impact statement. It was felt that several areas of the impact statement should have been more specific or needed further clarification, i.e., impact on water and electrical usage. It was also felt that the term "range land" did not take into account the many acres of irrigated farmland which would be affected by this project.

2-13

2-14

By formal motion of the council, the environmental impact statement for the proposed missile installation in West Central Nebraska was given an unfavorable comment.

For the Council,

Glen D. Ashmore
Glen D. Ashmore, Chairman

cc: Civil Engineering Division
Norton A.F.B., California 92409

Village of Hayes Center

Hayes Center, Nebraska 69032

Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Sec. of the Air Force
SAF/MIQ
Washington, D. C. 20030

Dear Mr. Carlos:

Please find enclosed a copy of our Resolution adopted at our Hayes Center Village Board Meeting on September 4, 1978 concerning the proposed MX Missile Site location of Hayes County, Nebraska.

It is the consensus of the entire Village Board that such a site in Hayes County would be far from beneficial to anyone in the entire area.

We would appreciate your support and we thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

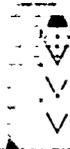
Sincerely yours,



Van Korell, Chairman of the Board

Greater Southwest

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION



CHAIRMAN
Carlisle Kiehn
VICE CHAIRMAN, STATE,
FEDERAL, REGIONAL
Ed Lewis
VICE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL
Dr. Richard Brownrigg
SECRETARY TREASURER
Sallyann McCue
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Gerald Cooper

Phone 316-275-9176

P.O. Box 893

1118 North Taylor

Garden City, Kansas 67846

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

August 21, 1978

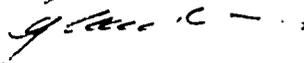
TO: Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment
and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Re. MX: Milestone II EIS Review

The only comment we can make, with authority, on this project is that it will consume an unholy amount of prime agricultural land, which would obviously affect international agricultural trade (an issue which the EIS did not address).

Also, we couldn't find a discussion of the negative social and economic impacts in our area.

Respectfully,


Gerald Cooper
Executive Director

GC:rd

cc: Representative Keith Sebellus
Senator Robert Dole

60 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COOPERATING FOR A GREATER SOUTHWEST KANSAS

CLARK COUNTY • FINNEY COUNTY • FORD COUNTY • GRANT COUNTY • GRAY COUNTY • GREELEY COUNTY
HAMILTON COUNTY • HASKELL COUNTY • HODGEMAN COUNTY • KEARNY COUNTY • LANE COUNTY
MEAD COUNTY • MORTON COUNTY • NESS COUNTY • SCOTT COUNTY
SEWARD COUNTY • STANTON COUNTY • STEVENS COUNTY • WICHITA COUNTY

Village of Hayes Center

Hayes Center, Nebraska 68032

Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Sec. of the Air Force
SAF/AIQ
Washington, D. C. 20030

Dear Mr. Carlos:

Please find enclosed a copy of our Resolution adopted at our Hayes Center Village Board Meeting on September 4, 1978 concerning the proposed X Missile Site location of Hayes County, Nebraska.

It is the consensus of the entire Village Board that such a site in Hayes County would be far from beneficial to anyone in the entire area.

We would appreciate your support and we thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,



Van Korell, Chairman of the Board

Village of Hayes Center
Hayes Center, Nebraska 68832

Trustee VerDon Scott introduced the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

It is resolved that the Village Board of Trustees of Hayes Center, Nebraska do hereby state the following Resolution with regards to the proposed MX Missile Site location.

WHEREAS we, the Village Board of Hayes Center, Nebraska so do resolve to stand in opposition with regards to the proposed MX Missile Site location of Hayes County, Nebraska.

Said resolution was fully and distinctly read.

Following the reading of said resolution, Trustee VerDon Scott then moved that said resolution be passed which motion was seconded by Trustee Phillip Fornoff.

The Chairman then stated, "The question is, shall the Resolution be passed and adopted, the votes being as follows:

YEAS: Cary Hastings, VerDon Scott, Phillip Fornoff

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Dwight Trusty

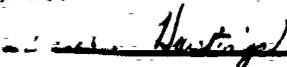
Motion Carried.

A majority of all members of the Board of Trustees approving said Resolution, the Chairman declared it passed and adopted. The Chairman, in the presence of the Board of Trustees, signed and approved said Resolution, and the Village Clerk attested its passage and approval and affixed her signature and the seal of the village thereto.


Chairman of the Board

374.

ATTEST:


Village Clerk

STATE OF ILLINOIS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
SPRINGFIELD 62706

September 13, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF/MIQ)
Washington, D.C. 20330

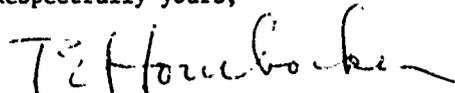
Dear Sir:

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Missile X
#78 08 10 60

The Illinois State Clearinghouse has reviewed the referenced subject pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, OMB Circular A-95, Revised and the administrative policy of the State. State agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards have been given the opportunity to comment on this subject. No comments were received on the referenced subject.

Thank you for your assistance.

Respectfully yours,


T. E. Hornbacker, Director
Illinois State Clearinghouse

TEH/11

STATE OF KANSAS

ARNOLD R. ANDERSON
REPRESENTATIVE 110TH DISTRICT
LOGAN, GOVE, GRAHAM, TREGO COUNTIES
320 8TH
WAKEENEY, KANSAS 67672



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER: EDUCATION
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Sept. 16, 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

The local papers from a number of counties in our area have run an article this past week concerning a proposed MX-Nuclear Missile Program that affects several counties in Northwest Kansas. We have heard some rumors of something of this nature for some time but this is the first authentic information we have had. I had thought myself woefully uninformed about this drastic possibility until I talked to two other Western Kansas State Representatives and learned they knew no more than I did about all this.

We are told to write by Sept. 22 to the above address our feelings about this wide reaching proposal. I have the following questions and would appreciate an early reply so all of us may be better informed. They are to wit:

1. Why have no public hearings been held concerning this far reaching proposal ?
2. Have letters been sent to the county commissioners of the counties most affected as well as the mayors of all of the towns in the area ?
3. How can we make a definite objection in this short time other than letters ?
4. Why have we received no word from our Representatives in the United States Congress concerning this plan ?
5. Do you realize this affects one of the largest and most productive grain and livestock producing areas of Kansas ?

I shall appreciate an early reply to these questions as of course we are greatly concerned about such a drastic plan.

Sincerely Yours,

Handwritten signature of Arnold Anderson in cursive script.

Representative Arnold Anderson
Logan-Gove-Graham-Trego Counties

2-15

KENNETH SCHEIERMAN
Stratton 80636

DOUGLAS L. HILLMAN
Burlington 80807

RALPH A. CONRAD
Flagler 80816

IVA GROSS
Clerk

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KIT CARSON COUNTY
BOX 248

Meet First Working Day of
The Month and Tuesday of
The Following Week

BURLINGTON, COLORADO 80807

September 6, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF-MIQ)
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

We, the Board of County Commissioners of Kit Carson County, Colorado, have just recently heard that you are proposing to use this area as one of your MX Missile Base Sites.

It is extremely difficult for us to see why you would even consider taking prime agricultural land such as we have in this area for such a proposal. You would be asking us to sacrifice one of our most valued resources which is food. This project would eliminate some of the most productive farm land in this country, as well as eliminating several communities.

2-16

Would it not be more sensible to go to a location where you wouldn't be wasting good productive land? Think about it, there are a lot of people in this world to feed, and if you eliminate good farm land such as this area, people may go hungry.

Why was your news release put out, and the public given such a short time in order to respond or protest? Where is our freedom anymore? The government is gradually taking over.

2-17

We, the Board of County Commissioners of Kit Carson County, Colorado plead with you to take a second look at this proposed site in Eastern Colorado, and urge you to consider another site for the MX Missile Base that is less productive.

Sincerely yours,
Board of County Commissioners

By 
Ralph A. Conrad, Chairman

RAC:ig



VALLEY OF FLOWERS

CITY OF LOMPOC

Joe H. Valencia
Mayor

Tom Green
Councilman

John P. Lizaraga
Councilman

E. C. Stevens
Councilman

Charles G. Ward
Councilman

Gene L. Wahlers
City Administrator

August 18, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAS/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are the comments of the City of Lompoc on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Milestone 2 for the MX Missile System. These comments are addressed only to Volume III, Missile Flight Testing, and concern only the effects of such testing at Vandenberg AFB on the City of Lompoc and its immediate surroundings.

Generally, we would compliment the Air Force on what appears to be a very thorough investigation of the impacts of the MX Missile Flight Testing. The Draft EIS contains excellent and highly detailed economic and environmental data for the areas affected by this program. The City of Lompoc is, and will continue to be, seeking open communications and relations with the Air Force regarding Vandenberg Air Force Base, and we appreciate this opportunity to comment on this Environmental Impact Statement.

Specific concerns of the City of Lompoc with respect to the subject EIS include the following:

1. There are discrepancies between this Draft EIS on the MX and the Final EIS on the Space Shuttle Program with respect to housing and population impacts on the City of Lompoc.

Please refer to the Final EIS on the Space Transportation System dated January, 1978, Page 5-57. There, it is stated that approximately 294 housing units will be generated in Lompoc as a result of the Construction/Activation phase of the project from 1979 - 1983. This figure is equal to 27.6% of the total countywide impact of 1,065 units.

2-18

In the Draft EIS on the MX Missile, however, Page III-324, Table 3-31 indicates that shuttle-induced permanent housing in Lompoc would be 525 to 575 units in 1981. (Note: The peak construction year will occur in 1980.) This figure is equal to 23.4% of the estimated Countywide total housing unit demand of 2,250 to 2,425. Both figures are considerably higher than those quoted above from the Space Shuttle Final EIS for shuttle-induced housing demand.

CITY OF LOMPOC, CITY HALL, 119 WEST WALNUT AVENUE, LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA 93436 (805) 736-1261

The issue of growth inducement from the MX program is critical to the City of Lompoc, especially in the context of the proposed LNG terminal as well as the Space Shuttle. The City's Community Development staff is now preparing revised population projections as part of a Growth Management Program funded by HUD. The EIS is to be complimented for its initial attempts to quantify these cumulative impacts, but the City needs a firm indication as to which set of data accurately reflects population and housing impacts to be expected from those projects.

2-18(cont)

2. The Draft EIS contains an inadequate discussion of means of housing transient employees associated with the MX program.

On Page III-vi in the Summary to Volume III, the statement is made that adequate sites for mobile homes or recreational vehicle parks do not exist in order to house transient workers expected from the three projects. Back-up data are not fully given in Section 1.2.2.3.3 or 3.3.2.1.3, but we would generally concur with that statement. We would suggest contacting the State Department of Housing and Community Development if more data is needed to ascertain actual vacancy rate and/or the numbers of available recreational vehicle or mobile home sites in the vicinity of Vandenberg AFB.

2-19

We would concur with the recommendation in the EIS that the Air Force commit itself firmly to development of temporary housing sufficient to accommodate transient construction craftsmen for both the Space Shuttle and the MX. The Draft EIS suggests on Page III-324 that 75-100 units of recreational vehical parking would be sufficient, but on Page III-323, Table 3-30 indicates a peak transient construction force of about 1,000 workers, including the LNG terminal. Perhaps the Air Force would consider a joint venture with Western LNG Terminal Association to construct such temporary housing.

A few selected sites of RV and/or mobile home parks could be integrated with the Base and the LNG site in areas compatible with the general plans and environmental standards of the County and the Air Force.

Such transient housing could take up the brunt of impact of the MX as well as the LNG terminal and Space Shuttle System. The Community Development Department views this as an essential mitigation measure to alleviate the potential cumulative effects of these projects.

We anticipate increasing construction of apartment units, but this development may not be sufficient to absorb the additional cumulative demand. We are also concerned about possible large-scale conversion of apartments into condominiums, and the effect this may have on the rental market. The City's housing stock cannot continue as in the past to serve short-term demands of major programs or projects nearby this community which cause extreme fluctuations in the local economy and major long-term

side effects on the local housing market. We do appreciate from this EIS, however, the fact that the MX program may help to alleviate some of the impact of the decline from the peak employment in the Space Shuttle Program.

3. The Draft EIS has included some inaccurate, or out of date data related to existing City land use policies and population projections.

On Page III-215 population projections from the 1974 Land Use Plan of the City of Lompoc are given as 58,000 in 1980 and 71,000 in 1990. These projections are no longer in use. New projections will be formulated soon by the City as part of the study mentioned above regarding growth management. Proposed projections currently place 1980 population at 34,900 to 35,700, with a 1990 population at about 38,500 to 41,700. (Note: these projections include both Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills, satellite communities within the Lompoc area.) As pointed out in the Draft EIS, the City's projections exceed the County's projections for Lompoc as reported in Table III-25.

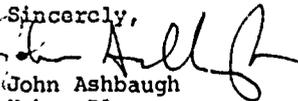
2-20

Finally, the Draft EIS states on Page III-215 that "an effort will be made to incorporate both Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills into the City of Lompoc before 1990". The City is currently advocating before the County Local Agency Formation Commission that these communities should be included within the City's "Sphere of Influence", an area designated by LAFCO for planning purposes, but without any definitive fiscal or regulatory significance. The City is also studying the feasibility of providing urban services to an unincorporated area between Mission Hills and Vandenberg Village at the intersection of Highway 1 and County Road S-20. There is also a proposal to annex an area between Lompoc and the Santa Ynez River and immediately east of the River, including a City park. The City's current policy is to expand gradually to the north in a controlled manner consistent with sound economic objectives. There are no current plans, however to annex Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills.

Summary.

Aside from the matters noted above, the MX EIS appears to address our concerns very well. We appreciate the efforts of the Air Force to engage in this dialogue, and look forward to participating in joint efforts to resolve issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely,


John Ashbaugh
Urban Planner

JA:lt

cc: Lt.Col. Aubrey Sloan, Vandenberg AFB
Clifford Petrie, Executive Director, APC
(Attn: Mike Powers)



VALLEY OF FLOWERS

CITY OF
LOMPOC

Joe H. Valencia
Mayor

Tom Green
Councilman

John P. Lizarra
Councilman

E. C. Stevens
Councilman

Charles G. Ward
Councilman

Gene L. Wahlers
City Administrator

September 1, 1978

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon,
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

This letter is supplemental to an earlier letter from the City of Lompoc, dated August 18, 1978, where several concerns were raised regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the MX program. As before, these comments are addressed only to the effects of missile flight testing at Vandenberg Air Force Base on the City of Lompoc and its immediate environment. Also as before, the City would like to convey its appreciation for the overall quality and depth of information in this document. However, the City of Lompoc does wish to emphasize two issues which were not satisfactorily addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement: 1) The need for housing for transient construction workers; and 2) the lack of adequate traffic information.

1. Need for adequate accommodations for construction work force.

The letter of August 18 discussed this issue in depth, suggesting that temporary construction camps be established under a joint venture of the Air Force, on-base civilian contractors, and Western LNG Associates. If such an arrangement is possible, the City of Lompoc would provide full cooperation and we would seek similar participation from Santa Barbara County. It is felt that a temporary mobile home park located in proximity to the major construction sites could be developed consistent with the environmental and construction standards of the City, the County, and the State Department of Housing and Community Development.

The importance of this transient work force housing cannot be under-estimated. With peak combined construction crews for the County totalling about 1,000 workers from the three major projects (Space Shuttle, LNG Terminal, as well as MX), the Lompoc community will be forced to bear a disproportionate burden of the temporary housing demand, which the local housing stock cannot accommodate.

2-21

CITY OF LOMPOC, CITY HALL, 119 WEST WALNUT AVENUE, LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA 93436 (805) 736-1261

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Page 2
September 1, 1978

2. Need for a more detailed evaluation of the traffic impacts.

On page 341 in Volume III of the MX Environmental Impact Statement, it is stated that construction of a Lompoc bypass is forecast in the area's Regional Transportation Plan. This was forecasted in the 1976 plan. The 1977 updated plan omits the bypass due to the fact that funding is no longer available. The City would suggest that the final Environmental Impact Statement address an alternative bypass proposal as a possible mitigation measure. This proposal would involve the construction of a two-lane highway bypass extending from Highway 246 to a connection with Central Avenue north of the City (see attached map).

2-22

We also feel that the final Environmental Impact Statement should address potential traffic impacts along "H" Street between Ocean and the Santa Ynez River. The E.I.S. states that only "light" congestion is expected in this area, during peak hours, if any one of the four on-base sites are chosen for MX. This area is currently "lightly" congested and traffic increments from all three projects (MX, Space Shuttle, and LNG) should certainly increase peak-hour traffic congestion significantly. Also, the MX E.I.S. addresses only potential traffic impacts from the MX and Space Shuttle and does not address the coinciding traffic impacts from the proposed LNG terminal at Point Conception.

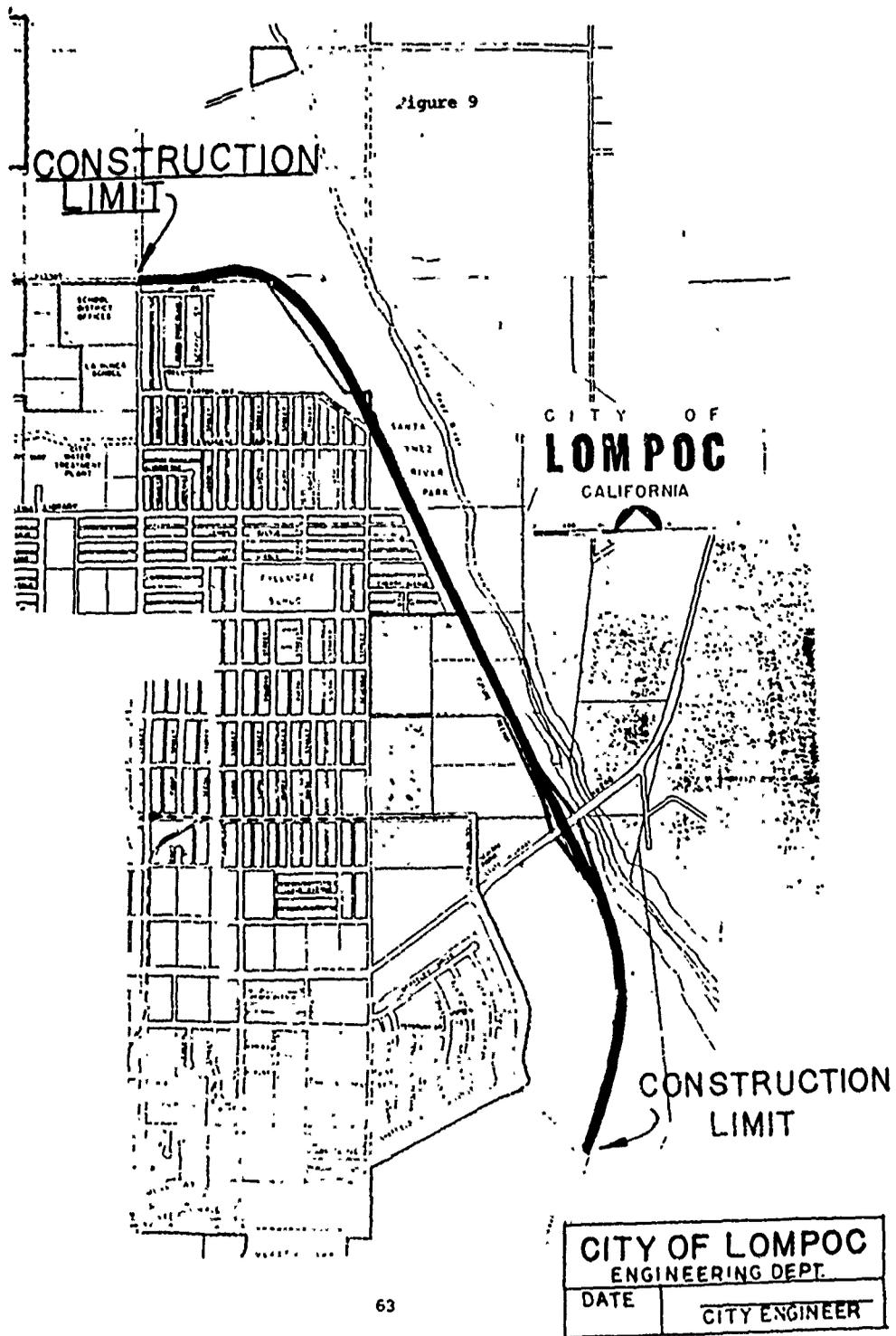
Summary

The City would like to compliment the Air Force for the overall completeness of the MX Environmental Impact Statement and thank them for this opportunity to comment. However, we cannot over emphasize the importance of the aforementioned issues to advanced planning for the City of Lompoc.

Sincerely,


Joe H. Valencia
Mayor, City of Lompoc

JHV:LC:jcg





State of Missouri
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
P.O. Box 809
Jefferson City 65102

Joseph P. Teasdale
Governor

William D. Dye, Director
Division of Budget and Planning

August 18, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

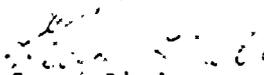
Subject: 78070175.

The Division of Budget and Planning, as the designated State Clearinghouse, has coordinated a review of the above referred draft environmental impact statement with various concerned or affected state agencies pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act.

None of the state agencies involved in the review had comments or recommendations to offer at this time.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the statement and anticipate receiving the final environmental impact statement when prepared.

Sincerely,


George Lincberry
Chief, Grants Coordination

September 13, 1978

rec'd. 9/25

Mr. Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

Attention: MX:Milestone II

This agency has conducted a statewide review of the draft environmental impact statement for the MX: Milestone II Program. In general, the analysis of the potential socio-economic and environmental impacts in the South Platte Plains sample BMCA is too brief to accurately determine the full range of impacts which are possible. However, Figure 3-8, page IV-97 does provide a reasonably accurate first cut analysis of potential problem areas. Nevertheless, before a final decision on deployment areas has been made a more in depth analysis of the social, economic and environmental impacts will be necessary.

Items which should be given greater pre-deployment attention include the following:

- a) water quality and availability
- b) site safety
- c) cement availability
- d) electric power availability and replacement
- e) economic dislocation associated with property and land acquisition
- f) local government acceptance
- g) cultural and historical resources
- h) employment levels, population increase, and availability of community services

2-23

In the event that other areas in Nebraska are considered as possible staging areas for the MX missile this office requests that it be given the opportunity to review that information when it becomes available. Further, if Nebraska is considered as a final deployment area, the Office of the Governor wishes to be notified of that decision.

Dr. Carlos Stern
Page two
September 12, 1978

Comments are enclosed from other agencies for your information and consideration.

Sincerely,

Jon H. Oberg
Director

JHO:jkh

cc: Barbara Klima
Glen D. Ashmore
Marvin Kivett
Richard Lashua
Jerry Wallin
Civil Engineering Division
SAMSO/MNND
Norton AFB, CA 92409

Enc.

PROGRAMS:

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
WATERSHED PROTECTION
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT
DATA BANK
WATER QUALITY PLANNING
DEVELOPMENT FUND



STATE OF NEBRASKA

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

P. O. Box 94876
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

Office location:
Fourth Floor
301 Centennial Mall South

August 15, 1978

Miss Neoma Parks
State Office of Planning and Programming
Room 1319, State Capitol, P.O. Box 94601
Lincoln, NE 68509

Dear Miss Parks:

We have reviewed the information provided on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement by the Air Force, SAI 78 08 05. We find that in their discussion of the South Platte Plains BMCA on page IV-61, they state that inadequate quantity or quality of groundwater limits the development of irrigated agriculture. However, their map of the area on page IV-17 includes Keith, Perkins, and Chase Counties, in which irrigation development has been extensive and rapid. A review of recent data from the Remote Sensing Center should be recommended to the Air Force.

2-24

On page IV-63 it says alluvial aquifers yield several hundred gallons per minute to wells. Information prepared by the Conservation and Survey Division for the State Water Plan Framework Report indicates that the alluvial aquifers and the Ogallala aquifer yield over 500 g.p.m. to irrigation wells.

2-25

Very truly yours,

Gayle H. Lewis, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division

GHL:JW:mrp

EXECUTIVE BOARD

ELECTED MEMBERS

Maurice S. Hevelone, President	Beatrice
Otto Kotouc, Jr., 1st Vice President	Humboldt
S. N. Wolbach, 2nd Vice President	Grand Island
Arthur Carmody, Treasurer	Trenton
Edwin J. Faulkner	Lincoln
J. M. Hart, Jr.	Omaha
Nes Latenser	Omaha
Charles W. Martin	Omaha
Charles C. Osborne	Hastings
James A. Rawley	Lincoln
Warren C. Wood	Gering
Nellie Snyder Yost	North Platte

MARVIN F. KIVETT
DIRECTOR SECRETARY



Phone 402-432 2793

EXECUTIVE BOARD

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

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RONALD W. ROSKENS, PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
PAUL W. WHITE, CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA
GEORGE P. MILLER, PRESIDENT OF
THE NEBRASKA PRESS ASSOCIATION

1500 R STREET
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

August 15, 1978

Ms. Neoma Parks, Project Review Coordinator
State Office of Planning and Programming
Room 1319, State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

Re: MX: Milestone II
Department of Air Force 78 08 05
HP # 8-022-78

Dear Ms. Parks:

We do not have sufficient information to make a determination of the effects of the proposed MX system upon properties in Nebraska eligible for or enrolled in the National Register of Historic Places. At such time as project sites are selected we would need the locations and general information on the amount of construction. We would then submit our recommendations for compliance of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Sincerely,

Marvin F. Kivett
Marvin F. Kivett
State Historic Preservation Officer

Richard E. Jensen
Richard E. Jensen
Preservation Archeologist

dlb

Nebraska State Legislature

Unicameral
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

SENATOR STEVE FOWLER

District No. 27
8th Floor - Room 812
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
(402) 471-2632



COMMITTEES

Appropriations
Administrative Agency Rules & Regulations
Executive Board
Nebraska Retirement Systems
Reference
Legislative Council

EIGHTY FIFTH LEGISLATURE

September 19, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Carlos Stern:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement report, "MX: Milestone II" is of concern to me on two major points: 1) the very great increase in electrical energy needed if the MX is put in Nebraska and 2) the loss of state revenues in state income taxes resulting from agriculture being put out of business.

As I understand it, the chart on page 97 of volume IV shows that for every kind of deployment mode, for our area there would be a "very large" impact on electrical energy use. The table on page 13 of volume IV estimates that for the "nominal value of the primary factors" about 41.5 MW is need for construction (for all modes except the hybrid trench) and from 69 to 83 MW needed for operation, depending on the mode selected. These power requirements would necessitate the construction of additional generating capacity, beyond the Gerald Gentleman Units planned and under construction--is that a correct assumption? Have any discussions been held with Nebraska Public Power officials or staff as to whether the additional power requirements would be met with a coal plant or with a nuclear plant?

On page 103 of volume IV the report points out that the increase in electrical energy use results from the operation of the plant and from the influx of workers. Do the estimates on page 97 of energy needed include the increased demands from incoming workers, or does it represent only the needs of the MX system itself?

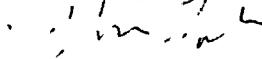
2-26

In addition, I believe the impact statement should provide an estimate of the loss of revenues to the state treasury if the MX is located in our state. The economic impact of all deployment modes shown on the chart on page 97 is very large for Nebraska. Therefore, it would seem prudent to attempt to quantify this impact on the state level for both revenues and services. The impact statement says on page 102, volume IV that "increased public services will be required; increased public expenditures. . . may be required almost immediately to service a population boom. . . ." The public services provided by the state that would be affected should be listed and an estimate given of increases required. The statement also says that "federal aid may be required to assist local governments through an adjustment period in some of the potential deployment areas." Is any federal aid available to the state? If so, it would be useful to have some specific facts.

2-27

Thank you for your attention to my questions. The time extension for response to the draft impact statement to September 22 is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Senator Steve Fowler
District 27

SF/ca



Nebraska Unicameral

September 1, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIQ)
Washington, D. C. 20330

Deputy:

These comments concern the draft Environmental Impact Statement for MX: Milestone II.

1. In the chart showing the impacts for the different modes in each BMCA, the impact on water in the South Platte BMCA is listed as small for Area Security and moderate for Point Security. What factors were used to make these determinations and on what basis were the impacts judged to be small and moderate respectively?

2-28

2. In assessing the impact on water in the Nebraska territory included in the South Platte BMCA, were the following specifics taken into account?

a) The number of surface water permit holders and the uses for which these permits were issued.

2-29

b) The groundwater declines in these areas, in particular, those in the Upper Republican National Resources District which led to the establishment of a groundwater control area there.

If not, please consider these factors in preparing the final draft of the environmental impact statement.

3. On Table 1-2 on page IV-13, the amount of water required for the various deployment modes is listed. For what specific uses will this water be required and how were the amounts computed?

2-30

Sincerely,

Mary E. Sommermeyer

Mary E. Sommermeyer
Counsel for the Public Works
Committee of the Nebraska
Legislature

MAS/hm

EIGHTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE
STATE CAPITOL, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68509





State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

PATRICIA Q. SHEEHAN
COMMISSIONER

363 WEST STATE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 2768
TRENTON, N.J. 08625

July 31, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department Of The Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

RE: OSRC-FY-79-127

Dear Mr. Stern:

This will acknowledge receipt of your recent Project Notification for MX: Milestone II. The project has been designated application OSRC-FY-79-127 for all future references.

We have circulated this Project Notification to the appropriate State agencies for review and comment. We anticipate no problems during the review phase, but should any conflicts or issues arise, it will be necessary to schedule a conference in order to resolve the issues prior to the issuance of a Letter of Certification.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerry H. Eure, Sr.".

Jerry H. Eure, Sr.
Supervising Program
Development Specialist
Project Review Section
Division of State and
Regional Planning

JHE:cp



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

PATRICIA Q. SHEEHAN
COMMISSIONER

363 WEST STATE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 2768
TRENTON, N.J. 08625

August 14, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department of The Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

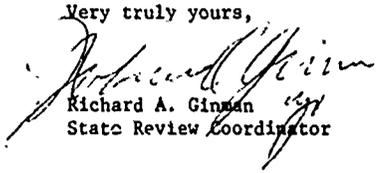
RE: OSRC-FY-79-127

Dear Mr. Stern:

In accordance with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 Revised, your Environmental Impact Statement for MX: Milestone II designated application OSRC-FY-79-127, has met the State of New Jersey's Clearinghouse requirements.

We have circulated this Project Notification to the appropriate State agencies, none of which have voiced any objections.

Very truly yours,


Richard A. Ginn
State Review Coordinator

RAG:cp



JERRY APODACA
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SANTA FE
87503

August 30, 1978

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Mr. Stern:

Thank you for your letter of August 14, 1978, advising me of the deadline for submission of comments on the Environmental Impact Statement on MX: Milestone II.

The complete evaluation of such a statement requires the attention of a number of departments such as Agriculture, Natural Resources, Energy, Environment, Economic Development, Military Affairs, and State Planning. The state received an adequate number of EIS's on August 22, 1978, and, due to the massiveness of the statement cannot comply with your deadline of September 5, 1978. We have been informed by Major General John W. Hepfer's office in Santa Barbara, California, that other states were finding the same problem and therefore a fifteen day extension was approved. We are operating on that assumption.

We will therefore prepare and submit to your office New Mexico's concerns on the statement prior to September 20, 1978. Thank you again for your letter; if you have any questions regarding our problem or position please feel free to contact me any time.

Sincerely,

Chris Krahlung
CHRIS KRAHLING
Administrative Assistant

CK:jb



JERRY APODACA
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SANTA FE

87503

September 19, 1978

rec'd 9/25

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

I am enclosing comments from the various departments of state government which would be affected by the Air Force's proposed Missile X project.

In addition I would like to take this opportunity to summarize the major concerns of the Governor's Office, per se.

1. That all local levels of government (cities and counties) which will be impacted be notified as soon as possible to keep all parties fully informed of all developments as they occur.
2. That all areawide planning organizations or councils of government be notified as decisions are made in order to expedite the planning process.
3. That the state land office and local land owners be informed of your plans as soon as specific sites are determined in order to minimize acquisition problems.
4. That state government be thoroughly involved so that potential impact problems can be resolved early on.

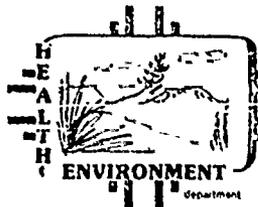
Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this project. Should you have any questions or like to discuss any of the aforementioned comments further, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chris Krauling".

CHRIS KRAULING
Administrative Assistant

CK:jb



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT DIVISION
STATE OF NEW MEXICO
P.O. BOX 968
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Jerry Apodaca
GOVERNOR

GEORGE S. WADSWORTH, JR.
SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(505) 827-5271
Ext. 201

September 11, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chris Krahlung, Governor's Office
FROM: *T* Thomas E. Baca, Director
SUBJECT: MISSILE 10X PROJECT

The Environmental Improvement Division has reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement addressing the environmental analysis process for the MX Milestone II Missile Project. The statement is generic in nature and contains little or no specific environmental analysis.

The Division appreciates the fact that a site specific environmental impact statement will be developed as details are formulated regarding the area affected.

The Division anticipates that detailed analysis on air, water and land resources will be addressed in future statements.



Jerry Apodaca
Governor
William Kundrat, Jr.
Secretary

State of New Mexico
Commerce & Industry Department
Economic Development Division

Dataan Memorial Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-5571

MEMO: September 13, 1978
TO: Chris Krahling
FROM: Bob Boyd *RB*
RE: Missile "X" Project comments

It is difficult to make comments on the "MX" proposal with all of the intangibles now existing. Without doubt, regardless of which system they go with, if they go, and if New Mexico was selected to be one of the basing mode comparison areas, there would be considerable economic impact, both during the construction stages, and throughout the operational stages. This impact could vary considerably, depending upon which area is chosen, out of the seven sample BMCA's, three of them would affect New Mexico.

It would appear that New Mexico should realize some economic benefits through the testing stage, in that a portion of the development would take place at Kirtland Air Force Base and the surrounding area. How much this would amount to is unknown at this time, but it should not, on the basis of present knowledge, provide any adverse effects.

I believe our comments would be more in the areas of questions such as "What happens to programs presently being looked at or studied in various areas, such as the White Sands Missile Range activities or the Eddy County WIPP?"

In the event that a particular BMCA is chosen, would all of the lands as indicated on the various maps be withdrawn from public use or would just a relatively small portion of them be highly secured area? If all of the indicated areas should be withdrawn I could envision a rather drastic adverse impact as far as our agricultural community in the Las Cruces, Dona Ana area, as well as the high plains area, and pretty heavy impact on the oil and gas and mining activities in the southwest and southeast.

From an economic impact viewpoint there could be some substantial benefits from the program on the basis of what we know now, and some heavy demands on goods, on services and facilities, both at the local level and from the State's viewpoint.

2-31

9-1055

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
Box 3189/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003
Telephone (505) 646-3007



September 5, 1978

Chris

The Honorable Jerry Apodaca
Governor's Office
State Capitol Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

RE: MX Missile Project

Attention: Chris Krahlung, Administrative Assistant

Dear Mr. Krahlung:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement, MX: Milestone II, has been reviewed by our office with the impact upon the agricultural industry as the primary concern.

Full scale engineering development described in Volume II indicates that the work, if carried out at Kirtland AFB, would not be expected to alter the land use characteristics of surrounding areas.

The proposed tests are very similar in nature to historical uses of Kirtland AFB, and should not have any detrimental impact upon agriculture.

Volume No. 3 deals with missile flight testing which is proposed for Vandenberg AFB in California; therefore, this would have no impact on New Mexico.

Volume No. 4 concerning the basing mode evaluation suggests three areas in New Mexico as potential basing sites:

1. White Sands Missile Range
2. Rio Grande Basin
3. Texas - New Mexico High Plains

The only potential site which would not seriously affect the agricultural sector is White Sands Missile Range.

The Texas-New Mexico High Plains is identified in Volume No. 4 as one of the most agriculturally productive areas in the country. The land involved is almost entirely privately owned.

The Rio Grande Basin site also involves mostly privately owned land which is mostly used for grazing and cattle production.

The estimated nominal area required for area security deployment of the proposed number of missiles is approximately 8,000 square miles.

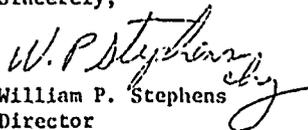
Page 2
The Honorable Jerry Apodaca
September 5, 1978

A detailed breakdown of the amounts of various agricultural land uses in the proposed areas is not provided in the data.

The actual site selection process will not be considered at this time according to the Program Overview, Volume I. This will be a portion of "Milestone III", and will be assisted by a separate Environmental Impact Statement. There appears to be no overall threat to agriculture in this Milestone II phase of the program. The Environmental Impact Statement for "Milestone III" should be evaluated carefully when it becomes available.

If I can be of further assistance, please advise.

Sincerely,


William P. Stephens
Director

WPS:GEH:as

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

State Planning Division
505 Don Gaspar Avenue



Coordination Bureau (505) 827-2073
Planning Bureau (505) 827-5191

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

August 15, 1978

Department of the Air Force
Office of Assistant Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20330

Att: Carlos Stern

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement; MX: Milestone II
SAI #79-07-1-086

Dear Mr. Stern:

It is most difficult to thoroughly review the subject document because numerous decisions must be made before actual impacts can be assessed. For example, Deployment Mode & Security Type selections will greatly affect the extent of impacts and possible mitigations. Obviously, the site selection for Deployment will also be required before an in-depth review can be made. As a consequence, we will simply offer a few comments and await more definitive Environmental Impact Analyses as the project proceeds.

We feel the following points should be covered in coming EIS's.

- .Given full scale development of the MX system, what will be the effect on nuclear warhead (and related devices) manufacture, transportation of weapons grade nuclear materials, and production of radioactive wastes? | 2-32
- .Transportation of the MX weapons between sites should be clearly delineated since most existing highways appear incapable of sustaining the extreme weight of the weapons carrying vehicle. | 2-33
- .The White Sands basing mode area appears to cover the only New Mexico area suitable for growth of the guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*) plant, from which commercial grade rubber may be extracted. Other suitable areas in California and Arizona may also be impacted by the MX. This should be explored in the EIS process. | 2-34

Department of the Air Force
August 15, 1978
2

.Portions of the West Texas basing mode area appear to bracket the Department of Energy's proposed Waste Isolation Pilot Plant project near Carlsbad, New Mexico. If WIPP and MX were built in close proximity, what would be the result of a nearby explosion from either Russian ICBM or accidental detonation of an MX?

2-35

Thank you for the opportunity to review this DEIS.

Sincerely,


Jack M. Mobley
Planning Bureau

JMM:rr

NEW MEXICO STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
NOTICE OF APPLICATION RECEIPT

MIS-2

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
State Planning Office

STATE PLANNING OFFICE
505 Don Gasper, Green Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-2073

Jerry Apodaca
Governor

TO: Department of the Air Force
Office of the Assistance Secretary
Washington, DC 20330

DATE: July 27, 1978

ATTN: Carlos Stern

FROM: New Mexico State Clearinghouse

SUBJECT: Notice of Receipt of Application for Review

Project Title: MX Milestone II Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Federal Funding Agency: Dept. of the Air Force

We have received your:

- Notification of Intent, review will be completed when application is received.
 Preapplication
 Application, and review of the project has been initiated.
 EIS, and review has been initiated.

You may expect notification of review completion by: 08-20-78
Date

STATE APPLICATION ID (SAI) NO. 79 07 1 086

has been assigned to your project. This number must be:

- A. Filled in on Application for Federal Assistance form SF424 in Space 3a.
B. Cited in all future correspondence on this project.

Your Clearinghouse contact is: **Kate Wickes**

Your application package should also be submitted to the Clearinghouse checked:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Clearinghouse	<input type="checkbox"/> NCNMEDD	<input type="checkbox"/> SWNMCOB
<input type="checkbox"/> SJRC	<input type="checkbox"/> MRGCOG	<input type="checkbox"/> SENMEDD
<input type="checkbox"/> MACOG	<input type="checkbox"/> EPCOG	<input type="checkbox"/> SRGCOG

See other side for names and addresses of the Clearinghouses.

Thank You.

Public Comments VI - 2-65

NEW MEXICO STATE CLEARINGHOUSE



REVIEW CERTIFICATION

MIS-5

JUDI ROSS
State Planning Officer

STATE PLANNING OFFICE
505 Don Gaspar, Green Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-2073

Jerry Apodaca
Governor

TO: Department of the Air Force
Office of the Assistance Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20330

DATE: August 15, 1978

Att: Carlos Stern

SUBJECT: Review of SAI No.: 79 07 1 086

REVIEW ACTION ON: <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final Application <input type="checkbox"/> State/Area Plan <input type="checkbox"/> EIS	PROJECT TITLE: MX Milestone II Draft Environmental Impact Statement Applicant: Department of the Air Force
	SOURCE OF FUNDS REQUESTED Federal Agency: Dept. of the Air Force Federal Program Title: Department of Defense Federal Catalog No.: 00950 State Agency: Funds Requested: \$ _____ Federal \$ _____ State
TYPE FUNDS: <input type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Loan <input type="checkbox"/> State Block <input type="checkbox"/> State Appropriation <input type="checkbox"/> State Funds Only	

REVIEW RESULTS

- The Application is supported.
- The Application is not in conflict with State, Areawide, or Local plans.
- Comments are attached for submission with this application.
- The Application has no review requirements. Thank you, however, for providing this courtesy information.

You may now submit your Application package, MIS-5 and all review comments to the Federal or State Agency(s) from whom action is being requested.

Please notify the State Clearinghouse of any changes in this project. Refer to the SAI number on ALL correspondence pertaining to this project.

[Signature]

DDC

[Signature]

JUDI ROSS

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

GRANT AWARD NOTIFICATION

MIS-7

JUDI ROSS
State Planning Officer

STATE PLANNING OFFICE
505 Don Gaspar, Greer Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-2073

Jerry Apodaca
Governor

TO: State Clearinghouse
State Planning Office
505 Don Gaspar, Greer Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

DATE: August 15, 1978

FROM: Department of the Air Force
Office of the Assistance Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20330

Complete and return this form to the State Clearinghouse upon receipt of federal action.

STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER (SAI): 79 07 1 086

<p>TYPE FUNDS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Grant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Loan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Block</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Appropriation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Funds Only</p>	<p>Applicant: Department of the Air Force</p> <p>Project Title: MX Milestone II Draft Environmental Impact Statement</p> <p>Federal Catalog No.: 00950</p> <p>State Agency:</p> <p>Funds Requested: \$ _____ Federal \$ _____ State</p>
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ACTION

Grant Funded as Submitted
 Grant Amount Increased
 Grant Amount Decreased
 Application Cancelled

IF APPLICATION FUNDED

Effective Date of Grant	Mo.	Day	Yr.	
Starting Date of Grant				
Ending Date of Grant				
Duration of Grant				Months

Federal Basic Amount	\$ _____
Federal Supp. Amount	\$ _____
State Contribution	\$ _____
Local Contribution	\$ _____
Other Contribution	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ _____

Authorized Signature for Project Application

100-78 Aug 029



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE BUDGET
HARRISBURG, PA. 17120
P.O. Box 1323

August 1, 1978

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

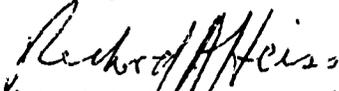
Dear Dr. Stern:

We have received from your Office a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled MX: Milestone II.

Please be advised that we do not desire to review and comment upon this Draft EIS.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,


Richard A. Heiss, Supervisor
Pennsylvania State Clearinghouse

RAH:ar

cc: File (2)



Santa Barbara County - Cities Area Planning Council

1306 Santa Barbara Street
Santa Barbara, Cal. 93101
(805) 966-1611

August 25, 1978



Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF/MIQ)
Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330

Dear Sir:

RE: Comments on Draft SIS, Milestone 2, MX, Missile
Flight Testing, Vol. III



1. Figures 2-3, 2-4, 2-5 Existing Land Use, What are
dates and sources of information? | 2-36



2. Page III-322. I question whether many of the new MX
jobs would go to those currently unemployed in the
county. The report draws no relationship between specific
MX skill requirements and skill availability. In conver-
sations with the City of Santa Barbara (Mr. Bob Puddicombe,
City of Santa Barbara) regarding construction of its
sewerage treatment plant, I found that most unskilled
labor tended to be local, but nearly all skilled labor,
e.g., plumbers and electricians, were from outside the
county. This was for a relatively small project compared
to MX, LNG, and space shuttle. | 2-37



Furthermore, if employed persons choose to quit existing
jobs for higher paying MX, space shuttle jobs, these jobs
would probably be filled by immigrants. The following
questions result: 1) What is the relationship between
MX skill requirements (listed on pp. 47-50) and expected
availability? 2) Could "job hopping" induce immigration
and shouldn't this be noted? 3) Are your employment
projections regarding origin of workers a "worst case"
scenario? | 2-38
| 2-39
| 2-40



3. Page III-324. The figures referred to in paragraph 1,
represent a worst case scenario. "On or off parking
areas for 75 to 100 recreational vehicles will be
sufficient to offset the increase in demand for housing

Deputy for Environment and Safety
August 25, 1978
Page 2

- of this type." Recreational vehicles is ill defined. Does this mean recreational vehicles and/or mobile homes? It should be noted that extensive services would be required, e.g., water supply and sewerage disposal for these "parking areas." | 2-41
4. Generally, the section dealing with mitigation of housing for transient workers is inadequate. I suggest that due to a potentially "severe" housing impact, more emphasis must be placed on recommending specific mitigation measures. | 2-42
5. The multipliers you utilized to calculate indirect employment appear low. A General Research Corporation report entitled "Forecasting Occupational Opportunities: Quantitative Procedures and A Case Study of Santa Barbara County," 1972, calculated multipliers for the South Coast of Santa Barbara County at 4.25 for manufacturing, 5.2 for business services. Although I do not suggest these numbers will directly apply to North County, it suggests your figures may be too low. | 2-43

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I trust the significant issue of the potential impact on the housing market will be given additional consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Powers

Michael G. Powers
Associate Area Planner

MGP:wh

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

ALBERT F. REYNOLDS
Director

105 E. Anapamu St.
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101
Telephone 966-1611



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

September 5, 1978

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

Various departments of the County of Santa Barbara are still reviewing the DEIS on MX Milestone II.

The County Board of Supervisors voted on September 5, 1978, to request a three-week time extension for completion and forwarding of our comments to the Air Force. We would greatly appreciate the extra time to comment on a project of such significance to this County.

Per our telecon on 9/5/78, I understand that 9/22/78 is your working deadline for comments. This office will be forwarding the coordinated County comments informally in an attempt to meet that deadline.

Sincerely,

Albert F. Reynolds
Director

AFR:hh
cc: Larry Molnar

COURT OF SANTA BARBARA

ALBERT F. REYNOLDS
Director

105 E. Anapamu St.
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101
Telephone 966-1611



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

September 19, 1978

TO: Al McCurdy, Environmental Specialist
FROM: Gil LaFreniere, Environmental Geologist

Water demands generated by the proposed Missile X Flight Testing project are described in Volume III of the DEIS on pp. III - 240 and III - 249. Direct short-term water supply requirements for construction are slight, amounting to about 15 acre-feet. The water demand created by a work force of approximately 580 persons is indicated at about 100 acre-feet per year for uses "required for the personnel at the site and for the sanitary waste disposal facilities." (p. III - 249) It is then concluded that there is a sufficient water supply available from ground-water sources on Vandenberg base to meet these small demands. However, the much larger demand associated with the domestic needs of 580 directly employed persons and 825 - 875 additional indirectly created jobs (p. III - 338) is not made clear. On page III - 339, Table 3-37, the housing demand related to Missile X is estimated at 840 - 990 units. Applying an average demand figure of .4 acre-feet per unit for an averaged estimated 915 units, the secondary project-related water demand would amount to 366 acre-feet per year. Most of the North county demands would be met from the overdrafted Lompoc, Santa Maria and Santa Ynez upland ground-water basins, while smaller demands from South coast basins would increase overdraft in the Goleta ground-water basin and increase demands upon the Montecito and Carpinteria basins, which are at or near full utilization of safe yield. 2-44

The breakdown of increased municipal and industrial water demands by county areas on pp. III - 359 and III - 360 indicates that these are MX construction-related water demand in 1981...." These numbers are not shown to be related to the water demand of approximately 840 - 990 housing units (366 acre-feet per year) which can be inferred from the housing demand estimates given on page III - 339. Are they meant to be related? If so, the relationship is certainly unclear.

In summary, it would appear that on-site, job-related water demand for the MX project amounts to about 100 acre-feet per year (p. III - 249) and secondary housing related water demands amount to about 366 acre-

Al McCurdy, Env. Specialist
September 19, 1978

Page 2

feet per year (demand of 840 - 990 units). Thus, total water demand associated, primarily and secondarily, with the project would appear to be approximately 466 acre-feet per year. Once houses are constructed to meet the needs of direct and indirect project-related employees, water demand will continue as project personnel are displaced by new residents. Therefore, the secondary water demands must be considered as long-term and growth-inducing.

2-44(cont)

GFL:bh

Gilbert F. LaFreniere
Environmental Geologist

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

ALBERT F. REYNOLDS
Director

105 E. Anapamu St.
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101
Telephone 866-1611



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

rec'd 9/26

September 21, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and safety
SAF/MIQ
Office of the Assistant Secretary
of the Air Force
Pentagon, Washington D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

The County's comments on the MX DEIS are enclosed for your review. We were instructed by Mr. Chuck Bullock to deliver them directly to H.D.R. here in Santa Barbara, which we did today. As I was unable to speak with you I would like to add some concerns to the package delivered to H.D.R.; these concern the cumulative impact of potential air emissions and water and housing calculations.

Potential changes in oxidant concentrations were not modeled. This aspect is of critical importance in the context of the environmental process (DEIS) due to the stated requirement to focus on those project attributes which have the potential to reach and/or exceed an environmental threshold. Modeling may be the best means available to quantify the answer to whether the County will meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone in the 1980's. A recent report on projected Santa Barbara County air emissions indicate non-attainment for these years (ERT June 1978).

2-45

Population increases caused by the project are not well specified. Perhaps there is some reluctance on my part to merely accept these and the housing projections because in the recent past, the LNG Environmental Impact Report by the California Public Utilities Commission substantially revised upward both of these impact categories from the Draft to the Final and the same relationship exists between the Space Shuttle FEIS and the MX document, DEIS. Some clarification of the issues would be helpful. Whether these projections include estimates of inflation possibilities in the ultimately approved and implemented size of the Program should also be presented.

2-46

Dr. Carlos Stern
September 21, 1978

Page 2

Thank you for extending the comment period for this document.

Sincerely,



Albert F. Reynolds
Director

AFR:AJM:bh
enc.



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA • HEALTH CARE SERVICES
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

4440 CALLE REAL, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93110 • PHONE (805) 964-8658

LAWRENCE HART, M.D., M.P.H.
DIRECTOR

31 August 1978

JOHN B. ENGLISH
DIRECTOR, AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.,
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon,
Washington, D. C., 20330

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on
MX: Milestone II

Dear Dr. Stern:

The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MX: Milestone II to be located at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California and would like to offer the following comments relating to air quality.

- 1) In modelling carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, as was done in Section 3.2.2.4, this District would be most interested in modelling results showing the combination of the MX project and the Space Shuttle project and the impact on air quality standards. The DEIS contained modelling data for only the base case and the MX project. Also, Figures 3-7 and 3-8 should include a notation to designate whether concentrations are in parts per million (ppm) or micrograms per cubic meter. 2-47
- 2) Mitigation measures (Section 5.2.1.6) should be discussed in more detail. Such measures as use of water or chemical dust suppressants during earth moving activities, paving all roads and parking areas and, most importantly, the formation and sponsorship of van and/or carpools to transport construction and operation personnel to the job site from their origin, (Santa Maria, Lompoc, Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara). 2-48
- 3) There appears to be a lack of discussion on construction phase particulate emissions and the effect it will have on the Lompoc and Santa Maria areas in relation to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard. It must be kept in mind that these areas have been designated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-attainment areas for particulates. 2-49

Dr. Carlos Stern, cont.

31 August 1978

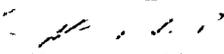
- 4) Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, (ie., boilers, asphalt or concrete batch plants, paint spray booths, degreasers, etc.), which may cause the issuance of air contaminants will be required to apply for Permits to Operate from this District and observe all Rules and Regulations of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.

2-50

We appreciate the opportunity to review these documents and offer our comments. If you have any questions concerning our comments or the requirements of the APCD, please contact Keith Duval, Air Pollution Engineer, at (805) 964-8658.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Hart, M. D., M.P.H.
Air Pollution Control Officer


John B. English, Director
Air Pollution Control

JBE:KD:lms



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA • HEALTH CARE SERVICES
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
4440 CALLE REAL, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93110 • PHONE (805) 964-8658

LAWRENCE HART, M.D., M.P.H.
DIRECTOR

JOHN B. ENGLISH
DIRECTOR, AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

September 21, 1978

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Albert F. Reynolds, Director
Department of Environmental Resources

FROM: John B. English
Director, Air Pollution Control

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on
MX: Milestone II

The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MX: Milestone II to be located at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California and would like to offer the following comments relating to air quality.

- 1) In modelling carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, as was done in Section 3.2.2.4, this District would be most interested in modelling results showing the combination of the MX project and the Space Shuttle project and the impact on air quality standards. The DEIS contained modelling data for only the base case and the MX project. Also, figures 3-7 and 3-8 should include a notation to designate whether concentrations are in parts per million (ppm) or micrograms per cubic meter. 2-51
- 2) The DEIS should contain a section pertaining to oxidant modeling for the construction phase and operation phase. During construction, hydrocarbon (HC) emission may increase up to 19.7 tons per year and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions may increase up to 31.6 tons per year. In the Vandenberg area, this relates to a 4.1 percent increase for HC and a 9.7 percent increase for NO_x. There is a lack of quantitative data for the operations phase emissions to make a comparison with existing emissions. 2-52
- 3) Mitigation measures (Section 5.2.1.6) should be discussed in more detail. Such measures as use of water or chemical dust suppressants during earth moving activities, paving all roads and parking areas and, most importantly, the formation and sponsorship of van and/or carpools to transport construction and operation personnel to the job site from their origin, (Santa Maria, Lompoc, Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara). 2-53

Albert F. Reynolds
September 21, 1978
Page 2

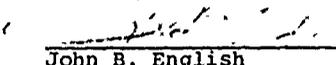
4) There appears to be a lack of discussion on construction phase particulate emissions and the effect it will have on the Lompoc and Santa Maria areas in relation to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard. It must be kept in mind that these areas have been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-attainment areas for particulates.

2-54

5) Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, (i.e., boilers, asphalt or concrete batch plants, paint spray booths, degreasers, etc.), which may cause the issuance of air contaminants will be required to apply for Permits to Operate from this District and observe all Rules and Regulations of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.

2-55

We appreciate the opportunity to review these documents and offer our comments. If you have any questions concerning our comments or the requirements of the APCD, please contact Keith Duval, Air Pollution Engineer, at 964-8658.



John B. English

JBE:RD:ja

Enc: Time Sheet



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

ENGINEERING BUILDING
123 E. Anapamu St.
SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA 93101
(805) 966-1611

August 30, 1978

BRITT A. JOHNSON
Planning Director
PAUL W. WACK
Assistant Planning Director

MEMO TO : Albert McCurdy, Environmental Specialist II
FROM : Kenneth Reinertson, Planner II *KR*
SUBJECT : MX Missile DEIS

AUG 30 9 10 AM '78
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Please include the following comments and questions in your response to the Air Force on the subject document:

- 1. There is no discussion of public safety as it is affected by transport of missile components through populated areas. What is the danger, if any, of propellant ignition or explosion in an accident (e.g., train derailment, truck collision). 2-56
- 2. While the growth inducing impacts of the combined projects are discussed, several questions remain unanswered. What is the potential for the newly created job opportunities to attract more people than there are jobs to employ them (as occurred when construction of the Alaskan pipeline was announced, for example)? What mitigation measures are proposed to lessen the impact of the sudden increase in housing demand? Can action be taken to ensure that the space shuttle and MX do not "peak" at the same time? As these programs are eventually phased out, what will the effect be on the additional residential, commercial, and industrial space that was expanded because of them? 2-57
- 3. Energy consumption by the MX project alone, for the LNG, space shuttle and MX projects cumulatively, and for the resulting direct and indirect population associated with these projects, should be analyzed and mitigation measures should be proposed. 2-58

<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING</u>	<u>LAND DIVISIONS</u>	<u>PLANNING COMMISSION</u>	<u>ZONING INFORMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</u>
Ext. 230, 232	<u>Planning, Research, Graphics</u> Ext. 237 360 361	Ext. 250	Ext. 238	Ext. 238, 239



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation

COURT HOUSE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101
TELEPHONE (805) 966-1611

LELAND R. STEWARD
DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION
ROAD COMMISSIONER

H. R. CALLANAN
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION
ASSISTANT ROAD COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

September 6, 1978

SEP 11 2 24 PM '78
COUNTY
OFFICE
SANTA BARBARA

TO: Albert F. Reynolds
FROM: W. G. Manchen
SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement,
MX : Milestone II

We have reviewed the above document and find that the potential impact on the County road network is adequately covered by the statement in Volume I, "Increased populations will place some added strain on housing and road networks". Roadway capacity and traffic safety should not be seriously affected by this program, although significant changes in other VAFB programs, notably the Space Shuttle, in combination with this program may result in localized traffic congestion and safety problems for which mitigating measures would be desirable.

WGM

e1

JOHN J. MADDOCK
MAINTENANCE ENGINEER
(805) 967-9355

HAROLD L. PURDY
SENIOR DESIGN ENGINEER
(805) 966-1611

M. KEITH FRANKLIN
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ENGINEER
(805) 966-1611

GORDON R. GIBBS
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER
(805) 967-9355

KENNETH SCHEIERMAN
Stratton 30836

DOUGLAS L. HILLMAN
Burlington 80807

RALPH A. CONRAD
Flagler 80815

IVA GROSS
Clerk

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



Meet First Working Day of
The Month and Tuesday of
The Following Week

September 6, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF-MIQ)
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

We, the Board of County Commissioners of Kit Carson County, Colorado, have just recently heard that you are proposing to use this area as one of your MX Missile Base Sites.

It is extremely difficult for us to see why you would even consider taking prime agricultural land such as we have in this area for such a proposal. You would be asking us to sacrifice one of our most valued resources which is food. This project would eliminate some of the most productive farm land in this country, as well as eliminating several communities.

2-59

Would it not be more sensible to go to a location where you wouldn't be wasting good productive land? Think about it, there are a lot of people in this world to feed, and if you eliminate good farm land such as this area, people may go hungry.

Why was your news release put out, and the public given such a short time in order to respond or protest? Where is our freedom anymore? The government is gradually taking over.

2-60

We, the Board of County Commissioners of Kit Carson County, Colorado plead with you to take a second look at this proposed site in Eastern Colorado, and urge you to consider another site for the MX Missile Base that is less productive.

Sincerely yours,
Board of County Commissioners

By Ralph A. Conrad
Ralph A. Conrad, Chairman

RAC:ig



OF THE BOARD

Santa Barbara County Water Agency

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HARRELL FLETCHER, Chairman
Santa Maria

ROBERT L. HEDLUND
Lompoc

DAVID YAGER
Santa Barbara

ROBERT C. KALLMAN
Santa Barbara

WILLIAM B. WALLACE
Santa Barbara

HOWARD C. MENZEL
County Clerk - Recorder
and Tax Office Clerk

Santa Barbara County Water Agency
P.O. Box 107 Administration Bldg.
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE
Engineer - Manager

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

105 E. Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101
Tel. (805) 966-1611

August 29, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Mr. Stern:

In response to your request for review and comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on MX: Milestone II, we are enclosing copies of pages III-64, III-134-135, III-137-139 and III-384 of the Draft EIS. The comments attempt to clarify water resources data obtained through Water Agency Reports and are written adjacent to the individual sections on the enclosed copies.

If further review or clarification is required, please contact the Water Agency at the above address.

Very truly yours,

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Larry G. Skinner", written over a horizontal line.

LARRY G. SKINNER
Planning Technician

LGS:lh
Atts.

Palentology. Many marine fossils have been observed and/or collected in the Santa Maria district from at least 263 localities and catalogued by Woodring and Bramlette (1950). Few vertebrate fossils have been found. Only a small number of the localities are on the base and none coincides with the candidate siting areas.

Hydrology (1.2.2.1.3)

Surface Water Hydrology. Surface drainages in the Vandenberg area generally trend from east to west. Most surface water in the area occurs in the form of streams; however, several small ponds and lakes are also found along the depressions of old drainage courses on the base. The Santa Ynez River and San Antonio Creek are the largest drainages crossing Vandenberg and collect most of the seasonal runoff from this area in addition to carrying runoff from the higher, interior drainage basins. In addition to these streams, numerous smaller creeks, such as Shuman Canyon and Cañada Honda, flow directly into the Pacific Ocean from other portions of the base. Figure 1-20 presents the potential for flooding in the base environs.

Groundwater Hydrology. In the Vandenberg area, large quantities of groundwater occur in the valleys, particularly in the Lompoc Valley along the Santa Ynez River and in the San Antonio Valley along the San Antonio River. Groundwater is also available in the Lompoc Terrace area.

A river channel has filled the bottom of the Lompoc Valley with unconsolidated deposits which have become the primary aquifer in the Valley. Significant quantities of water are also withdrawn from the Careaga sand.

The primary aquifer in the San Antonio Valley is in Holocene deposits; water is also produced from the underlying Paso Robles Formation.

Vandenberg obtains its water from wells in the San Antonio Valley, Lompoc Valley and Lompoc Terrace. In both the Lompoc Valley and San Antonio Valley, groundwater discharge exceeds recharge and the piezometric head in both areas is being lowered. The total withdrawal in the San Antonio Valley is 10,000 acre-feet/year ($12.3 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$), compared with an estimated potential yield of 7,000 acre-feet/year ($8.6 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$), while the estimated potential yield is 15,400 acre-feet/year ($1.8 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$).

2-61

In addition, the amount of irrigation usage relative to the total usage is declining. This results in a lower percentage of the total water used being recharged, thus further increasing the effects of the overdraft.

what is the correct "estimated potential yield"?

III-64 Missile Flight Testing

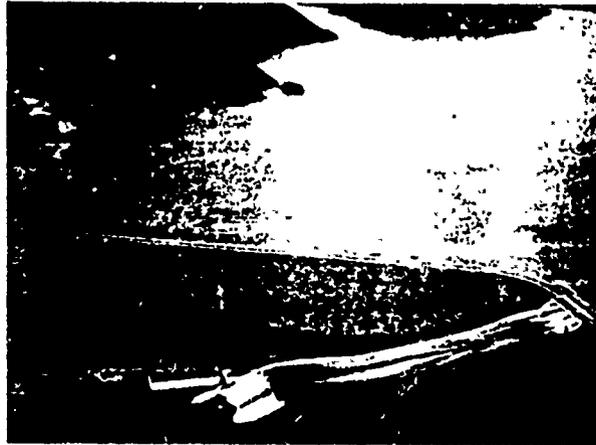
Water Reserves (1.2.2.3.11). The heavy demand for both domestic water and irrigation water in Santa Barbara County has made water supply one of the most important public issues. Table 1-29 summarizes water resources supply and demand characteristics. Figure 1-36 presents the groundwater basins in Santa Barbara County. The situation is most critical on the South Coast Basin where the Goleta Water Board is enforcing a moratorium on new hookups and the Montecito Water District has instituted rationing measures. This shortage could conceivably be ended in 1985 with the completion of a Coastal Aqueduct to import water from the State Water Project. Santa Barbara County has entered into an agreement with the state for delivery of water in annual amounts up to 57,700 acre-feet per year. "No growth" advocates throughout the county have campaigned for a delay in the project while "growth" advocates and agricultural interests have pushed for early implementation. The South Coast area is also looking at alternative water sources including the temporary importation of Santa Ynez groundwater. However, such alternative solutions would not relieve potential water problems in the rest of the county.

Financing of a Coastal Aqueduct is a local controversial issue. Imported water would most likely cost considerably more than \$200 an

Lake Cachuma on the Upper Santa Ynez River supplies water to the Santa Barbara-Goleta area and groundwater recharge to the Santa Ynez Valley. The lake is designed for water storage and recreation, not flood control.

Yes, more
like \$400/AF

2-62



III-134 Missile Flight Testing



Cachuma water
costs:
\$35/AF for residential (M+I)

\$25/AF for Agriculture

Groundwater costs
vary from basin to
basin

Twice in the past decade floodwaters of the Santa Ynez River have cut the main road between North and South Vandenberg. Such river floods as the one above in 1978 turn an essentially dry river bed into a 1/2 mi wide 20 ft deep torrent that destroys bridges, sewer lines, and road crossings in the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys.

acre-ft, as compared to current costs of \$100-200 an acre-ft for residential use and \$50 an acre-ft for irrigation use.

2-62 (cont)

Streams in the area can flood during heavy precipitation. The general slope of creek drainages contributes to rapid runoff and peak discharge to the ocean. However, little data are available on floods outside of developed areas. Recently, damage resulted from two Santa Ynez River floods. The first and largest flood had a peak discharge of 100,000 cfs and the smaller subsequent flood had a peak flow of 70,000 cfs. Floods of these magnitudes are rare, however.

In a special report, the staff of the Santa Barbara County Water Agency estimated the urban and agricultural water demand of the localities in the county. These estimates are given in Table 1-30. Approximately 75 percent of all water used in the county is for agriculture. North County consumes about 83 percent of the total county demand while the South Coast accounts for only 17 percent. Vandenberg's demand of approximately 5,000 acre-ft/yr is less than 2 percent of the county total.

Missile Flight Testing III-137

Table 1-29. Summary of supplies and demands for Santa Barbara County in 1975 (in acre-ft).

AREA OF BASIN	AVAILABLE SUPPLIES		TOTAL AVAILABLE SUPPLY	ESTIMATED DEMAND	SUPPLY-DEMAND	REMARKS
	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER				
Santa Barbara Basin	16,250	2,500	18,750	16,950	+2,700	Santa Barbara greatly benefits from its Gibraltar system.
Goleta Basin	9,310	4,200	13,510	17,600	-4,090	The actual net use delivered to CWD ¹ in 1975 was greater than the volume shown, due to the availability of supplies water. Additional raw water was taken in advance to fulfill the demand.
Gaviota to Point Conception Area	—	2,000 ²	2,000 ²	1,000	+1,000	
Santa Ynez Uplands Basin	3,950	11,000	14,950	16,350	-1,400	
Santa Ynez Riparian Basins	300	25,350	25,650	25,950	—	Cachuma water was supplied to SMID ² . It is assumed throughout this report that supplies in the Santa Ynez Riparian Basins will equal demand. This is a result of the live stream criteria as modified by the New Release Schedule, which allows an accumulation of downstream release credits.
Lopec Area	(280)	27,000	27,000	31,500	-4,500	This demand includes water consumed by wells as well as underflow to the ocean totaling 3,150 MFT.
San Antonio Basin	—	9,500	9,500	12,800	-3,300	
Santa Maria Basin	(2,100)	105,500	105,500	133,500	-28,000	This represents the total demand on the basin both in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. The Santa Barbara County portion of the demand is 110,000 MFT (23,500 MFT in San Luis Obispo County).
Cuyama Basin	—	10,600	10,600	32,000	-21,400	This does not include the San Luis Obispo County portion demand of 36,475 MFT.
Other Santa Barbara County	7,017	11,700	18,717	14,800	+3,917	Goleta-West Conduit water delivered to this area included as part of the total supply and demand on the Goleta Basin, not the Elwood-Gaviota area.
Total	26,727	209,350	246,077	301,350	-55,273	

¹Local Community Water District.
²San Luis Obispo Municipal Improvement District.
 Source: Santa Barbara County Water Agency, 1977b.

- should read "phreatophytes" not "wells"

Table 1-30. Estimated water demand in Santa Barbara County in 1975 in acre-feet per year (af/yr).

LOCALITY	URBAN	AGRICULTURAL	TOTAL
Vandenberg AFB	5,000	—	5,000
Lompoc Valley ¹	5,600	29,200	35,000
San Antonio Valley ¹	400	10,100	10,500
Santa Maria Valley	20,100	94,400	114,500
Santa Ynez Valley	3,300	31,000	34,200
South Coast	35,000	13,800	48,800
Other Areas	400	31,800	32,200
Total County	70,000	210,300	280,300

¹Excluding Vandenberg AFB.

Source: Santa Barbara County Water Agency, 1977.

In most cases the total available supply for the groundwater basins as shown in Tables 1-29 and 1-30 are for extractions and were calculated assuming overdrafting to meet demands. Total available supply is the sum of the surface water supplies and the groundwater basin safe yields for extraction. The estimated demand represents both agricultural and municipal and industrial demands by public and private purveyors. Supply minus demand indicates whether or not adequate water will be available. Positive numbers indicate surpluses, while negative numbers indicate deficits.

Table 1-29 indicates this should be 55,300

Judging from the overall difference between the water supply and demand, it is apparent that demand surpasses supply by more than 70,000 acre-feet per year (af/yr). Unless other sources are introduced to the region, the growth in the region will be limited by the water supply deficit experienced in the county as a whole.

5,000?

2-64

The water demand at Vandenberg in 1975 was about 8,000 af/yr. The present 10 wells in base are adequate for present water demands. The future supply for some wells would depend on the demands in the rest of the county, especially the wells from the Lompoc basins system which is the last downstream user of the aquifer. Operation of these wells in Lompoc Valley may be discontinued if the water quality continues to deteriorate because of overdrafting by upstream users.

III-138 Missile Flight Testing

Water Supply at Vandenberg. Vandenberg's surface water supplies are limited by seasonal stream flow and are not used for domestic purposes. Surface water onbase occurs in small permanent lakes, streams, and ponds. The five small lakes onbase which cover a combined area of 27.3 acres, have a combined volume of slightly over 200 acre-ft. They are: Punchbowl Lake (13.6 acres), Mod III Lake (9.6 acres), and Upper, Middle, and Lower Canyon Lakes.

At Vandenberg, large quantities of groundwater occur on the base, particularly in the Lompoc Valley along Santa Ynez River and in the San Antonio Valley along the San Antonio Creek. Groundwater is also available in the Lompoc Terrace area.

ab: 4
17,000
less 2700 for
theat-phyt: 2
⇒ 14,300 left
for C.J. due to
extract

The total withdrawal in the San Antonio Valley is 10,000 acre-ft/yr, compared with an estimated potential yield of 7,000 acre-ft/yr, and the total withdrawal in the Lompoc Valley area is 16,000 acre-ft/yr, while the estimated potential yield is 15,400 acre-ft/yr (Livingston and Blayney, 1974). In the alluvial aquifer in the San Antonio Valley south of San Antonio Terrace, the water table occurs at an approximate elevation of 16 to 30 ft (Muir, 1964). The unconsolidated deposits which fill the bottom of the San Antonio Valley are river channel and alluvial deposits of Holocene age, underlain by the Paso Robles Formation and Careaga sand. The primary aquifer in the valley is the Holocene deposits. Water is also produced from the underlying Paso Robles Formation. As of 1964, the piezometric surface (the maximum level to which the water will rise) at the west end of the San Antonio Valley was high enough to preclude salt water encroachment.

slightly agrees with SDCWA estimates

2-65

publicly to the
Paso Robles
Formation
wells

Water is also being pumped from the Lompoc Terrace from two wells at the combined rate of 230 acre-ft/yr (143 gallons per min). Evenson and Miller (1963) estimated that the available storage of groundwater in the Lompoc Terrace is 60,000 acre-ft and that the Lompoc Terrace aquifers could sustain a pumping rate of no more than 500 gpm. Under present conditions, much of the groundwater recharging to the Lompoc Terrace eventually discharges into the aquifers in the Lompoc Valley to the north. As of 1963, the piezometric level in the western end of the Lompoc Valley had not been reduced to a level where salt water intrusion could occur (Evenson and Miller, 1963).

2-66

All this
in 1978!

2-67

will come
from

All of Vandenberg's water supplies are pumped from groundwater sources via ten wells located onbase. The base does not acquire any water from surface supplies or from contract sources. In terms of total pumpage, the main portion of the supply currently comes from the western end of the Lompoc Plain aquifer near the mouth of the Santa Ynez River. The next largest contributing source of water for the base is the western portion of the San Antonio aquifer. Finally, South Vandenberg is supplied with water from the aquifer under the Lompoc Terrace.

2-68

natural pattern of water erosion and deposition which would be reflected in changes in the land surface. The Shuman Canyon CSA would be affected the most by surface water erosion and alteration of drainages.

Soil (5.1.2)

Soils would be disturbed, buried or lost along trench alignments in the areas of the shelters and at the appurtenant facilities. The soils at Vandenberg are subject to erosion if they are not protected and stabilized by vegetation or natural soil structure. Areas where the soil structure or vegetation are disturbed or removed by grading, earth moving equipment or vehicular traffic would be subjected to increased wind or water erosion. The stabilized sand dunes which are present in most of the coastal areas at Vandenberg are the most sensitive. Removal or disturbance of the root network on dune sands would expose all the underlying sand to wind erosion that could cause blow-outs and reactivation of the dunes.

Geology (5.1.3)

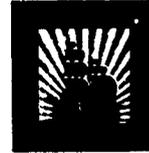
Ground shaking during earthquakes is the only geologic effect that cannot be avoided. Some measure of ground rupture on slope displacement could also be expected. These effects can be very adverse for earthquakes centered close to any of the proposed facilities. The structures and foundations can be designed to withstand the design levels of shaking, but some damage might still occur and cause a temporary shutdown of the facilities.

Water Quality (5.1.4)

Most impacts of construction and missile test firing should exert only temporary impacts on the area's surface and groundwater quality, as most areas will eventually revegetate and contaminants will be washed away and diluted by seasonal rainfalls. Most of these temporary impacts will be unavoidable. The impacts from sediment runoff will be mitigated by natural attenuation due to terrain, by minimal removal of surface vegetation during construction, by placement of sedimentation weirs in ditches and valleys leading to tributaries and permanent ponds, and by adoption of measurements promoting natural revegetation of cleared areas once construction is completed. Recent upgrading of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant has effectively mitigated expected increased sewage loads due to influxes of construction and operation personnel, thus preventing the potential for further eutrophication of the ecologically valuable lower Santa Ynez River and Lagoon. Increased load to the Santa Maria Wastewater Treatment Facility will not degrade ocean water quality because of quick dilution. *This statement is true, but irrelevant. Santa Maria Facility does not have an ocean outfall. Disposal is by spray irrigation of crops. Increased loads to facility will degrade local groundwater through a build-up of salts.*

2-69

III-384 Missile Flight Testing



110 EAST COOK STREET SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA 93454 805-925-0951

August 28, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF/MIQ)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the MX: Milestone II project and would like to make the following comments:

1. There appears to be a discrepancy between statements made in the EIS for the Space Shuttle and the DEIS for the MX project, regarding the transient working force. The shuttle EIS states 10 workers will stay in Santa Maria-Orcutt (Pg. 5-55) whereas the DEIS for the MX project refers to 20-30 (Pg. III-323).
2. The demand for permanent housing in Santa Maria-Orcutt is estimated in the Space Shuttle EIS to be 147 units (Pg. 5-57). The permanent housing demand is estimated to 650-700 in the DEIS (Pg. III-324).

2-70

There appears to have been a dramatic change in the estimated impact of the Space Shuttle on the North County since the Shuttle EIS was completed. If this is the case, it should be identified in the report.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Very truly yours,

AL AUTRY, Director
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

AOA/mlr



South Plains Association of Governments

August 18, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

SUBJECT: MX-Milestone II Missile System

Dear Dr. Stern:

On Wednesday, July 19, 1978, the South Plains Association of Governments received notification and your application for the above-referenced item. Please be advised that the Natural Resources Advisory Committee will meet at 3:00 p.m. on Monday, August 28, 1978 in the Conference Room of the South Plains Association of Governments, 1611 Avenue "M", Lubbock, Texas to review your application. The aforementioned committee will forward a recommendation to the South Plains Association of Governments' Board of Directors for their consideration at a later date (you will be informed as to the time and place in the near future).

We request that a representative of your organization attend both meetings in order to answer any questions that might arise.

You should also be notified that on Friday, August 18, 1978 State Application Identifier Number TX 80802006 was assigned to the above-mentioned project. If, in the future, you have questions about your application, please include the SA# Number with your communication.

If we may be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

James V. Crider
Community Development Planner

JVC:jh

PRESIDENT
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Southwest Nebraska Council of Governments

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McCOOK, NEBRASKA
69001

September 1, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern, Ph. D.
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Department of the Air Force
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20330

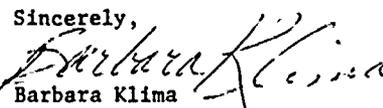
Dear Mr. Stern:

The Southwest Nebraska Council of Governments has received and reviewed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on MX: Milestone LL.

The possibilities of locating one of the alternative base mode types somewhere in western Nebraska, for deployment in the FSED stage, has stimulated great concern, consternation and opposition on the part of the local populous and members of the Council of Governments.

The SWNCOG General Assembly has directed me to inform you that they perceive the potential adverse environmental ramifications of the proposed project to outweigh any possible merit that might result from a project of the scale and scope being proposed. It does seem somewhat ironical that a missile system designed to protect people should be so well protected from the effects of radiation fallout to keep going even though the entire populous it is intending to serve may have been exterminated.

I have enclosed a couple of the written comments submitted to this office, to date, relative to the MX project. Any additional information relative to the public briefings to be held in this region after Labor Day will be of interest to this office. This concludes Regional Clearinghouse A-95 Review.

Sincerely,

Barbara Klima
Director

Public Comments VI - 2-93

1007 First East
McCook, NE 69001
August 31, 1978

Barbara Klima
COG Director
McCook, Nebraska

Dear Madam:

The MX Missile should not be located in Southwest Nebraska.

The designation of "Southern Great Plains Short and Mixed Grass Prairie" is misleading as a description of the entirely agricultural nature of this part of Nebraska. Dryland wheat and irrigated corn are grown on most of the tillable acres. The hilly land is used for large numbers of beef cattle which feed on the grass and then are fed to prime slaughter state in this same geographical area.

This is a highly producing agricultural area for grains, cattle and hogs. These food products supply the tables of many of our citizens.

The hazards accompanying nuclear warheads are unwanted in Southwest Nebraska. We have just been made aware of an accident in Wood, Kansas, near Wichita, Kansas. An accident with an MX Missile could be even worse.

I have no engineering background but I can understand that an enemy satellite flying overhead could detect the one MX Missile in one of many "holes". This would demand anti-detecting devices on the coverings of all "holes". A new agreement patterned after SALT could set up certain days when Russian satellites would fly over the area and the "holes" would be opened for photographing to reassure the Russians that there was only one MX Missile in the "holes". Then all "holes" would be pinpointed on Russian photographs.

The security is not enough, the hazards are too numerous. It strikes me as being too impractical for the \$30 billions to be spent with poor security and plentiful hazards.

WIFE (Women Involved in Farm Economics) members are asking for hearings (the Air Force briefings in seven Nebraska counties after Labor Day are not hearings) in Ogallala, Nebraska and/or Sterling Colorado and/or Colby, Kansas. These hearings must be well publicized and announced well in advance.

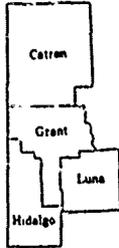
A concerned citizen,

9-29-1978

Southwest Nebraska Council of Governments
401 Norris Avenue
McCook, Neb. 69001

This letter is in protest to a huge proposed MX missile base to be located from the Nebr. panhandle thru Nebr & Colo. to south of Goodland, Kas and to near Trenton & Stratton, Nebr. in Hitchcock County, Nebr. It would greatly destroy farming, ranching, irrigation in the huge area besides destroying many important towns and cities in the area ^{as well as local industries.} The environmental impact would be staggering to contemplate. The forced sales of thousands of farms & businesses would be terrible and at a great loss. Besides the dangers from huge missiles & nuclear weapons in the area. I suggest some other location such as the deserts of central Nevada and similar locations as alternatives. We don't like this farm to be near a huge installation.

Sincerely,
John M. Underhill
Mrs. J. W. Underhill



SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

P. O. BOX 2157
211½ N. BULLARD
SILVER CITY, N.M. 88061
388-1974

MEMBERS:

COUNTIES:

Grant
Catron
Luna
Hidalgo

MUNICIPALITIES:

Boyerd
Central
Deming
Columbus
Silver City
Lordsburg
Hurley
Reserve

DISTRICTS:

Grant NRCD
Deming NRCD
San Francisco NRCD
Hidalgo NRCD

SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

Cobre Consolidated Schools
Silver Consolidated Schools
Lordsburg Municipal Schools

DATE September 1, 1978

TO: Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

FROM: SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

SUBJECT: A-95/Environmental Review

Project # 561 SAI# _____
Title Draft EIA Impact Statement-Dept. of Air Force

This letter indicates our concurrence in the no comment review given the above mentioned project by the Technical Review Committee of the SWNM COG.

The pertinent comments were duly adopted at our regular meeting held August 31, 1978, at Doc Campbell Trading Post, Gila Hot Springs.

Very truly yours,

Chairman, SWNM COG

JWH/GW/gg
Encl

DATE September 1, 1978

TO: CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS SWNM COG

FROM: CHAIRMAN, TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: A-95, Environmental Review

PROJECT # 561

TITLE Draft EIA Impact Statement-Dept. of Air Force

The attached A-95/Environmental Review was received by the Technical Review Committee at their meeting held August 30, 1978, at the Council of Governments Office in Silver City.

The no comment review was adopted and recommended to the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments for approval and submission to the appropriate agency.

Respectfully submitted,



Lewis Putnam
Chairman,
Technical Review Committee

Scott M. Matheson
Governor



Kent Briggs
State Planning Coordinator

STATE OF UTAH
Office of the
STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR
118 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 533-5246

September 5, 1978

Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

Gentlemen:

The Utah State Environmental Coordinating Committee has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the MX: Milestone II. The Committee offers no comment.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lorayne Tempest".

Lorayne Tempest
Assistant State Planning Coordinator

LT/jb

cc: Ed Blaney
Wasatch Front Regional Council

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

2-1 The level at which the present environmental analysis was done was dictated by the need to survey very large areas of the country in an efficient manner. No attempt was made in Volume IV to identify in detail the earthquake hazard at each BMCA. The potential for the occurrence of earthquakes was evaluated in general for each area and was not found to be a critical hazard. Volume III addresses the active system testing and test locations at Vandenberg AFB. There, seismic activity was investigated in some detail.

Mineral resources, including coal, oil, gas, metallic deposits and other materials, were considered in the basing mode comparison areas. Loss of revenue was used as an impact estimator so that a roughly equivalent comparison parameter could be used to evaluate the areas concerned. There is no intention to permanently prevent access to potentially vital resources because of the existence of the MX project. At present the life of the system is relatively short in comparison to the time during which some mining claims have historically been idle.

Locations with surface developable geothermal resources would not generally be suitable under present screening criteria for MX deployment when the thermal source is at some depth, as is true for several of the areas. Development technology is just now being formulated. It will be some time before these methods are practicable on a broad scale for economic extraction of geothermal energy.

An FEIS for Deployment Area Selection will be prepared prior to a siting decision. Impacts of facilities in a specified location or locations will be treated. Seismic risks, impedance to development of natural resources (metallics, non-metallics, fossil fuels and geothermal energy) and other details will be evaluated.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
2-2	<p>The comment is valid. The statement is now replaced with "Areas with groundwater tables (unconfined aquifers) less than 50 ft (15 m) from the surface were rejected from any further considerations."</p>
2-3	<p>The southwest is experiencing historic high levels of cement consumption. There are many reasons for this condition, including several years of dry winters (preventing the stockpiling of cement by manufacturers during the slack construction season), flooding last winter (that damaged some facilities), a coincidence of housing and non-housing post-recession construction peaks, and sluggishness of industry capacity - virtually all the years between 1957 and 1976 - and in part because of the need to invest in environmental controls and energy-efficient technology instead of new capacity).</p> <p>The confluence of all these factors in the summer of 1978 is unique. It is extremely unlikely that these factors will persist unchecked for 5-10 years throughout the southwest. Many other resource constraints (e.g., water and electric power) would come into play and make such an alternative future as nearly certainly impossible as one can say.</p> <p>If the MX system were to be deployed in Arizona, a decision will not be made until careful analysis of site-specific issues, such as cement, are addressed in the deployment area selection EIS. That does not mean that all project cement would, or should, be supplied by Arizona plants. Any adverse regional efforts can be mitigated by distributing purchases over a wide geographic area and absorbing the added transportation costs into the cost of the project. In this way, regional markets would not be disrupted.</p>
2-4	<p>The unique character of the San Antonio Creek least tern colonies and habitat is appreciated. Mitigation measures and a discussion on the potential impact of launch noise on least tern breeding is given in Volume III, Section 3.1.1.2.4 of the FEIS.</p> <p>Data are inclusive on the effects of noise on wildlife, particularly brief, infrequent episodes of high intensity noise coming (cont.)</p>

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT

NO.

RESPONSE

2-4

at irregular intervals. No such studies have been conducted at Vandenberg during previous launches. The number of launches expected from MX testing and comparisons to past numbers are discussed on p. III-261 of the FEIS. It seems likely that the combined total number of launches during MX testing will be lower than in past periods. The lack of specific data dealing with launch associated noise on least terns is addressed on p. III-263. Predictions of noise levels (dB) at the two San Antonio Creek and the potential Santa Ynez River tern colonies are presented in Volume III, Tables 3-6 and 3-7.

There is no data to support the idea that these levels of infrequent exposure on wildlife would have an adverse impact on the least terns. To further clarify the impact of noise and sonic booms on wildlife from AF launch vehicle, the Air Force has initiated a study to examine the effects of noise impacts on wildlife. If the results of these studies and subsequent evaluations of the impact of MX launch activities on VAFB show that the least tern will be adversely impacted, consideration will be given to adjusting the launch schedule to coincide with the non-breeding season.

2-5

Most of the data employed to develop the archaeological sensitivity map are derived not from the Space Shuttle Surveys, rather they are from earlier survey work by Spanne (1970, 1971, 1974): The major limitation in this data base is that survey coverage was not as intensive or as well controlled as the Space Shuttle research. As a result, it is probable that limited activity sites were frequently missed during this survey, though it is much less likely that multiple activity sites were missed.

In order to supplement the published sources, a reconnaissance was conducted in the four CSAs during April 1978. However, the dense vegetation cover limited visibility, especially in the Shuman Canyon and Lompoc Terrace CSAs. Ten percent or less of the direct impact areas in the conceptual facilities layout was examined, and no new sites were located.

2-6

The professional archaeologists have been involved in literature searches, consultation with previous researchers on Vandenberg, (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

2-6 and limited archaeological reconnaissance of the CSAs. These professional archaeologists will continue to participate in the decisionmaking process with the assistance of appropriate archaeological consultants, as well as state and federal officials.

2-7 References to historical archaeological remains are contained in Spanne, 1974.

2-8 The Air Force is aware of the need to determine impacts, if any, on prime farmland and the existence of such lands in Eastern Colorado. Land use maps of irrigated cropland, dry cropland, and rangeland are being developed and will be incorporated in the siting EIS and the deployment EIS. The Air Force is not yet in a position to identify potential sites so the Basing Mode Comparison Areas have been used to analyze the potential differential impacts of the alternative basing modes (Horizontal Shelters, Vertical Shelters, Slope-Sided Pools, and Hybrid Trench). Each of the issues noted in these comments will be analyzed if the South Platte area appears to be a viable siting area.

2-9 In order to be able to compare power availability of the seven full-scale development states, the production to capability ratio is shown for each. The U.S. Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics*, monthly states that in 1975, 742 MW of the 3,707 MW of installed generating capacity was hydro; this is equal to about 20 percent (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1976).

The 1975 electric production is given as a percentage of capability in each of the seven states where missile and transporter components are most likely to be developed to make it possible to compare this ration among the states. It is also assumed in other parts of the DEIS that the minimum acceptable ration is about 70 percent.

2-10 The DEIS statement that the City of Denver generates two-thirds of its own power is incorrect. All power is supplied to that city by the Public Service Company of Colorado. The Bureau of
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
2-10	<i>Mines Minerals Yearbook, 1974</i> (page 357) states that in 1974, bituminous coal and lignite production in northern Colorado was 308,000 tons and in southern Colorado it was 7,479,000 tons (U.S. Department of Interior, 1976). It is possible that production levels have since changed in favor of the northwest.
2-11	The MX basing modes have been defined so as to survive present and future Soviet threats.
2-12	Those options were omitted from discussions since prior analyses concluded they were not viable options.
2-13	More specific analysis of environmental concerns, including the impact on water and electrical usage, will be included in the siting EIS and deployment EIS. The current report examines alternative basing modes and does not make any siting recommendations. Therefore relative comparisons are adequate.
2-14	Irrigated farmlands are incorporated in the report through the analysis of the value of agricultural production. The South Platte Plains has the second highest value of agricultural production of all the comparison areas (\$41,000 per square mile vs \$86,000 per square mile in the Texas High Plains -- in 1977 dollars). The term "range land" was used since this is still the dominant land use in spite of the growth of center pivot irrigation.
2-15	A public hearing was held at Lompoc, CA on 30 August 1978. No. However, copies of the Milestone II Draft EIS were sent to state and areawide clearinghouses, members of the Kansas Congressional Delegation, the State Governor, and to many other agencies and individuals in Kansas. The public comment period on the Draft EIS was 60 days, and comments received are addressed in the Final EIS. Copies of the Draft EIS were sent to all members of the Kansas Delegation on the day it was made public.

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
2-15	The action discussed in this EIS does not make a siting decision.
2-16	South Platte Plains was one of seven basing mode comparison areas (BMCAs). BMCAs are sample areas used to evaluate the impacts of alternate basing modes. Before a siting decision is made, an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared. Agricultural losses will be an important consideration in the analysis for this EIS.
2-17	A 45-day comment period is prescribed to permit public/private organizations and individuals an opportunity to comment on the statement. These comments help improve the EIS and are valuable feedback. The period also allows the public to express its support or opposition to the program. In the case of MX, the Final EIS is responsive to comments received during a 60-day period.
2-18	This report is based on the most current information available for the Shuttle and reflects some refinement in impact analysis methodology. Data for the Shuttle are most accurate in this report and the City of Lompoc's Community Development Department has been so advised. See Volume III, Section 3.3.2.
2-19	Additional backup information on potential housing in motels, campgrounds, and mobile home parks is given in Volume III, Section 1.2.2.3.7. The Air Force will coordinate with the City of Lompoc and other local governmental agencies to discuss adequate mitigation of the impact of the transient construction workers for MX and the Shuttle. The participation of Western LNG Associates must be decided by that company but it is noted that Vandenberg is approximately 30 road miles from the proposed LNG site and separate mitigations of the LNG impact near that site might be more appropriate.
2-20	See Volume III, Section 2.2.2.3 for additional data regarding these issues.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
2-21	See response to item number 2-19.
2-22	See Volume III, Section 3.3.2.2.5 for a more detailed evaluation of traffic impacts on H Street in the City of Lompoc.
2-23	The analysis in this FEIS is intended only to assist in the narrowing of system options at Milestone II. The data on Basing Mode Comparison Areas was generated primarily to assess the relative impact of various system options. The site-selection EIS will present a more detailed analysis of the areas considered for eventual siting.
2-24	The reference to inadequate quality or quantity reflects the present situation in the South Platte Plains area. Rapid development of irrigation along the South Platte River in Keith, Perkins and Chase Counties has heavily tapped the available water. In the remainder of the BMCA including the Colorado High Plains, groundwater use is under strict control because of the potential for rapid depletion. These two aspects of groundwater use imposes limits on the extent to which irrigated agriculture may develop.
2-25	In Volume IV, Section 1.2.3.7.4 the first item under <u>Groundwater Hydrology</u> should be changed to read as follows: "The alluvial aquifers and the Ogallala aquifer yield good water at a rate of 500 gpm (1.9 m ³ /min) or more."
2-26	The estimates of impact shown in Volume IV, Figure 3-8 of the DEIS includes both direct project construction demands and induced population demand. However, the electric energy impacts discussed in the FEIS, Volume IV, Section 3.2.17 are calculated on a Regional Electrical Reliability Council Area basis instead of a Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region basis. The reliability council regions are much larger than the BEA regions and more accurately portray the ability of larger regions to meet electric energy needs. Table 3-5a indicates that a nominal project in the South Platte area would use only 1.0 to 2.8 percent of the projected power surplus in the western systems coordinating council region (NERC, 1978).

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 2-27 The objective of the basing mode comparison areas examined was to provide a representative sample of a variety of areas within which to examine alternate basing modes. In depth studies are now in process to provide information relevant to the eventual choice of a deployment site (or sites). Details noted in the comment will be examined closely during the siting studies. In the present study these are covered only in general terms so as to help evaluate basing modes. Federal aid programs, which may be available to state or local governments, will be considered in greater detail in the EIS to be prepared prior to a siting decision.
- 2-28 The chart referred to is presumably Figure 3-8, p. IV-97, of the DEIS. Point and area security comparisons on that chart are for the vertical shelter mode. The methodology used in the analysis was presented in Section 3.1, p. IV-73 ff of the DEIS, and the supporting bar chart was presented as Figure B-3, p. B-8 of Volume V of the DEIS. The threshold separating "small" and "moderate" relative impact potentials was 0.7, consistent with the results shown on that chart. The factors entering into the calculations are described in Volume IV, Section 3.2.7 of the DEIS.
- 2-29 The number of surface water permit holders and the uses for which these permits were issued was not investigated. These factors will be considered in the Deployment Area EIS. The establishment of groundwater control areas on the entire eastern plains was considered. However, only the physical availability was explored.
- 2-30 Water was estimated from several factors including: concrete required per aimpoint and water per yard of concrete; sand per yard of concrete and water required to wash the sand; aggregate per yard of concrete and water required to wash the aggregate; water required to compact the saturated fill; man-days of direct labor times a multiplier for indirect population and estimated consumption per man-day; water required for dust control during aimpoint construction; allowance for equipment washing; water required per mile of road; allowance for "other" construction; and water required for construction of perimeter roads where applicable.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 2-31 A BMCA is representative of the physical and biological character of a larger geotechnically suitable parcel and is a sample deployment site for basing mode environmental comparison. No BMCA has been chosen for siting considerations. The EIS, page IV-iv states: "The choice of a site is not to be addressed as part of Milestone II." Once a site is chosen, the amount of "highly secured" land or fenced area depends upon the security configuration chosen; area or point security. See Volume IV, Section of Land Uses.
- 2-32 There will be no effect since MX FSED does not involve the use of nuclear materials. Subsequent nuclear warhead production if required, would be the responsibility of the Department of Energy.
- 2-33 Transportation of the MX weapons between sites at particular siting locations will be addressed in subsequent environmental impact statements.
- 2-34 The potential for production of rubber extracted from the guayule plant grown in favorable desert areas will be addressed in the future EIS for proposed deployment area selection.
- 2-35 The BMCAs used in Volume IV are not alternative deployment areas but samples of possible siting areas. Specific other projects, such as the proposed Water Isolation Pilot Plant, will be evaluated for compatibility/conflict with MX as part of the siting EIS and the deployment EIS.
- 2-36 See Volume III, Figures 2-3, 2-4, and 2-5 for sources. Data are for mid-1977.
- 2-37 The MX EIS assumes that all direct construction and operations personnel will come from areas other than Santa Barbara County primarily Los Angeles. During MX construction, two other projects (LNG and the Shuttle) will have already drawn heavily on the S.B.C. workforce. During MX operations, the Air Force
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 2-37 estimates that all direct MX jobs would be new positions at Vandenberg AFB. Most of the Shuttle direct operations workforce is expected to be a transfer of job responsibility from current Vandenberg programs to the Shuttle. MX, however, will require an additional workforce.
- The indirect workforce is a different matter. These jobs occur throughout the regional economy and represent all job skills (physician, retail clerks, receptionists, warehouse workers, educators, etc.). Most of these indirect jobs would be in construction, manufacturing, services, and trade, particularly retail trade. These are the sectors showing the most widespread and persistent unemployment in the County during the 1971 - 1975 period. Current area residents are more likely to hear of these new job opportunities and thus more likely to fill the positions. These jobs would likely go to currently unemployed local residents, reduce the unemployment rate, and increase the labor force participation rate. As the comment notes, "...most unskilled labor tended to be local ..." A large share of these indirect jobs require unskilled or semi-skilled workers so the evaluation that many of these jobs would go to current area residents is valid and consistent with the comment.
- 2-38 It is possible that the skill requirements noted in Volume III, Section 1.1.6.1. will be locally available. However, this possibility is low given the prior claims of LNG and the Shuttle. For this reason the MX EIS assumes all MX construction workers will be imported.
- 2-39 Job-hopping will certainly occur to some degree but this would not be an additional source of in-migration. Once a worker is in Santa Barbara County, employment on MX or LNG or Shuttle will not be a source of additional growth.
- 2-40 The employment projections are the upper limit of the range of the reasonable "worst case." This is particularly true for MX where 100 percent of direct construction and operations personnel are assumed to be in-migrants. For the Shuttle and LNG, the assumptions are those used in the EIS reports for those projects. The extreme worst case of all workers for all projects
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
2-40	being imported is not reasonable since Santa Barbara County has a large supply of available workers.
2-41	See Volume III, Section 3.3.2.1.4.
2-42	The maximum MX requirement of 250 construction workers requiring temporary housing is the cumulative result of the overlapping schedules of MX/LNG/STS. By itself MX would not have an adverse impact. A coordinated mitigation strategy involving MX and Shuttle planners as well as local governmental agencies will be developed as schedules for these programs become fixed. The involvement of Western LNG Associates in these efforts is welcome but it is recognized that the LNG facility is proposed for a site approximately 30 miles from Vandenberg AFB.
2-43	The GRC multiplier referred to is a population multiplier developed for a study of housing needs related to the student population at the University of California at Santa Barbara. It is not comparable with the regional economic multiplier developed in this report to examine the impact on gross output, earnings, and employment that may occur as a result of construction, manufacturing, and operation in support of testing a new missile system.
2-44	Direct short-term water requirements for construction of the MX flight test facilities at Vandenberg AFB are estimated to equal 15.9 acre-ft. Additional water demands will result during the construction phase due to in-migrating workers. Table 3-50 indicates that expected induced population water demands in 1981 will increase by 109 acre-ft as a result of the MX construction phase. Project water requirements during the operational phase (1985) of the test program are expected to equal about 100 acre-ft. Additional demands resulting both from direct and indirect-induced employment and population increases bring the total increased demand to 599 acre-ft. as shown in Table 3-53.
2-45	Detailed modeling of the oxidant concentrations within Santa Barbara County is a desirable goal. At the present time emissions inventories of the precursor gases are not complete enough or (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 2-45 detailed enough to warrant the kind of modeling effort implied in this comment. This is also stated in the referenced ERT Jun 1978 report with respect to the applications of the EPA EKMA (Empirical Kinetic Modeling Approach) model.
- The general rather broadly conservative approach used by ERT to project the hourly ozone concentrations is at present the state-of-the-art. For Vandenberg and its surroundings the projection indicated ozone levels of between 0.8 and 0.9 ppm by 1986 or 1987. Based on this information it appears that the addition of MX construction related traffic emissions would not materially change the relatively large average concentration projections in the years between 1980 and 1985. Subsequent to 1985 the MX operational traffic related emissions become very small. Little effect would be seen on average air quality conditions even if much reduced emissions were expected throughout the county and considerably lower countywide concentration levels were projected. Nordsieck, R.A., Lurmann, F.W., Hutchins, J.R., 1978, "Updating and Analysis of Air Quality Impacts of Regional Transportation Plans for Santa Barbara County, Environmental Research and Technology, Concord, MA.
- 2-46 Clarification of the population increases associated with the project has been provided in the FEIS in Volume III, Section 3.3.2.1.3.
- 2-47 The relationship between the Space Shuttle project and the MX projects is not now readily defined as to air pollution. Any scenario within a broad range of likely relationships is possible. A minimal interaction approach was taken to delineate a fair level of confidence for project specific effects. The potential increase in pollution levels for the MX and Space Shuttle was examined to the extent that an additional Space Shuttle related traffic load was assumed in the calculations over and above normally expected traffic flows (i.e., without either project) for the Lompoc area.
- 2-48 The Air Force sponsorship of early dust suppression technology has been explored, including the development of a new commercially available dust suppression product. This particular product has been used extensively at Vandenberg in the past, both for
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

2-48 treating sand dune areas for revegetation and construction areas for dust suppression. The continued use of this same type of control method is expected for the MX construction project. In Volume III, Section 3.3.3 the control of fugitive dust is given as an expected 50 percent reduction in dust quantity. This reduction includes paving surfaces where appropriate (roadways and parking areas) and minimizing the number of vehicles accessing the area.

Van pooling and car pooling have already been instituted as a general mode of transportation to and from Vandenberg. It has been encouraged by the Base Environmental Protection Committee and has shown to be a viable method of reducing the traffic to specific locations within the base. It is assumed that the base sponsorship of such air quality control measures will continue.

2-49 The monitoring points on which the local non-attainment status for particulate concentrations was determined are located in Lompoc and Santa Maria and are some distance from Vandenberg. No effect on Santa Maria or the community's attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards would be expected from the construction activity at Vandenberg. Since Lompoc is downwind of Vandenberg, about 50 to 75 percent of the time, some transient effect on the local particulate concentrations would be expected. However, the increases would be small, would immediately disappear at the completion of construction and most probably will be barely detectable above the background dust levels from local agriculture.

A Vandenberg AFB monitoring program with measurement sites located on Vandenberg is presently being implemented for the purpose of establishing ambient conditions. Future activities at the base, including the MX (and Space Shuttle) construction will be subject to this monitoring program. One long-range goal of the program is to ensure that proper controls are being instituted by all onbase projects.

2-50 Information on the permit requirements of Santa Barbara County has been provided routinely to the Vandenberg Environmental Protection Committee for use by the base in formulating its control policies. Implementation of the MX construction and operations program at Vandenberg and the long-range planning of
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

2-50 base support is reviewed by the Committee and the necessary actions to accomplish proper environmental accommodations are identified and recommended for adoption.

Vandenberg personnel are also directly involved, through membership on the North County Steering Committee, in defining the actions required on a countywide basis to ensure compliance with the 1977 revisions in the Clean Air Act including development of the local air quality management plan.

2-51 See response 2-47.

2-52 The operations phase of the MX program at Vandenberg is expected to have only a minor impact on base emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. Subsequent to the construction phase, existing Minuteman operations may be phasing down as the MX systems are phasing in. Some overlap in operational surface vehicle traffic could occur, depending on phase schedules, but this would result in only a fraction of a percent change in vehicle emissions.

In Volume III, Section 3.3.3.2.1 a discussion of carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) concentrations due to vehicle emissions is presented along with the rationale for their selection as MX operational impact indicators. The emissions used to produce the model outputs of concentrations shown in Figures 3-16 and 3-17 were 1.97 tons/year for CO and 0.33 tons/year for NO_x. These are the MX operations related vehicle emissions projected for the year 1985. The respective percentages compared to the existing 1976 Vandenberg base-year emissions are 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent.

2-53 See response 2-48.

2-54 See response 2-49.

2-55 See response 2-50.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENTS
NO.

RESPONSE

2-56 To insure the safe transport of flammable or explosive materials through populated areas, the California Legislature has established regulations on this subject in Division 14 of the Vehicle Code. The regulations provide for:

- Special licensing of drivers
- Special inspection of transporting vehicles
- Safe design and construction of liquid cargo carrying vehicle
- Establishing routes and safe stopping points
- Supplying drivers with maps of approved routes

Design and construction criteria are established by the State Fire Marshal and all other criteria by the State Highway Patrol. Routes are established by the Highway Patrol for the transportation of explosives in Santa Barbara County. Generally routes follow U.S. Highway 101 and State Highways 1 and 246 with special by-pass provision for the more built-up areas of Lompoc.

Launches are relatively infrequent, so transport vehicles of this type should be a comparative rarity in the region's traffic flows. This plus the provisions of the law, would lead to a very low likelihood of a serious accident.

2-57 New job opportunities plus the attraction of Santa Barbara to job seekers may contribute to the fact that in the State Employment Development Department's experience, in Santa Barbara there are ordinarily more seekers than jobs. Such a development would not be very comparable to the Alaskan case since mobility in and out of Santa Barbara is easy and inexpensive for those on the move looking for jobs (not the case in Alaska).

How sudden the increased housing demand may emerge will depend upon the precise schedules of the three projects and these are not firm as yet. As knowledge of schedules and associated housing needs becomes workable, local developers can ordinarily be relied upon to build in places and numbers depending upon zoning and other land use controls.

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENTS
NO.

RESPONSE

2-57 The Space Shuttle and MX do not peak simultaneously in the present schedules; the shuttle peaks in 1980 and MX in 1982. With present schedules, LNG and the Shuttle peak in 1980 - a time when there is no MX activity.

As the programs phase out there may be lower use rates (higher vacancy rates) of some residential, commercial and industrial developed property but this cannot be forecast since it depends on other developments we do not know about at this time.

2-58 The cumulative electric energy requirements of the MX/SS/LNG projects will peak in 1981. The energy requirements are based on 5,000 KWH per capita per year for the general population and 33,400 KWH per direct labor for project construction.

The general project induced population of 11,740 will require about 59,000 MWH and the three projects (with 2,271 direct employees) will require about 76,000 MWH, making a total of 135,000 MWH of electric energy required by the three projects in 1981. Our analysis has concluded that no mitigation measures need be proposed. Following is a table of the elements of the above:

Electrical Energy Requirements
In The Peak Year, 1981 (MWH)

INDUCING FACTOR	PROJECT REQUIREMENTS	INDUCED POPULATION REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
LNG	47,800	20,300	86,100
SS	20,200	34,300	54,400
MX	7,800	4,200	12,100
TOTAL	75,900	58,700	134,600

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENTS
NO.

RESPONSE

- 2-59 Basing Mode Comparison Areas are sample areas to aid in environmental analysis. Sites will not be picked until after a subsequent EIS is filed.
- 2-60 The public was given the legally required 45 day comment period in which to respond to the Draft EIS. An additional 15 days was subsequently granted.
- 2-61 See Volume III, Section 1.2.2.1.3 for correction of this error on FEIS page III-67.
- 2-62 See Volume III, Section 1.2.2.3.11 for a more detailed description of imported water cost projections.
- 2-63 See Volume III, Table 1-29 for correction of this error in Table 1-29 of the DEIS.
- 2-64 See Volume III, Section 1.2.2.3.11 for correction of these errors on DEIS page III-138.
- 2-65 Santa Barbara County Water Agency indicates that the updated figure for total withdrawal in the Lompoc Valley area is 19,000 acre-ft/yr (instead of 16,000 acre-ft/yr shown in the DEIS), while the estimated potential yield should be 17,000 acre-ft/yr (instead of 15,400 acre-ft/yr), of which 2,900 acre-ft/yr are for phreatophytes and the remaining 14,100 acre-ft/yr are for the actual conjunctive uses.
- 2-66 The most important aquifer in the San Antonio Valley is the Paso Robles Formation, which supplies well water to Vandenberg.
- 2-67 In an updated report released by Evenson and Miller in 1976, no sign of improvement of the piezometric level was indicated.
- 2-68 This paragraph was correct as originally worded.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES

COMMENTS
NO.

RESPONSE

- 2-69 Increased loads to the Santa Maria Wastewater Treatment Facility will not degrade ocean water quality since disposal is done by spray irrigation of crops. Subsequently, the increased loads to the Facility may contribute to a slight degradation of local groundwater quality by a build-up of salts.
- 2-70 The MX report contains the most current available data on the impacts related to the Space Shuttle. The discrepancies between the MX and Shuttle EISs generally result from more precise methods of projecting impacts rather than from changes in the Shuttle program.

1

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM
FEDERAL AGENCIES**

INTRODUCTION

The Air Force received and reviewed several hundred letters commenting on the MX Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The comments fell into two categories. In the first category are many letters with similar comment patterns. The Air Force summarized these comments and prepared a generalized response. The names and addresses of the individuals whose letters were summarized are listed in this volume. The second category of letters raised specialized comments and an individual response was prepared. Each letter of this category, along with the Air Force reply, is also printed in full.

The Air Force welcomes and values "feedback" concerning the MX DEIS. As you know, the Air Force is required by law to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement before deciding upon major actions which could significantly affect the quality of the environment. This process allows for ample feedback.

The Air Force publishes a DEIS and submits it to appropriate agencies and the public for review and comment.

A 45-day comment period is prescribed to permit public/private organizations and individuals an opportunity to comment on the statement. These comments help improve the EIS and are valuable feedback. The period also allows the public to express its support or opposition to the program. In the case of MX, the Final EIS is responsive to comments received during a 45-day period.

During the comment period, the Air Force has the option of holding one or more public hearings; it is not required to do so. The Air Force does hold hearings when it judges that hearings would help the comment process or be in the public interest. This was the case with MX and a hearing was held in Lompoc, California, since the major environmental impacts resulting from MX full scale engineering development will occur in the Vandenberg AFB area. During the Lompoc hearing the Air Force received comments, answered questions, and prepared a written transcript of the hearing. The Air Force did not consider hearings in the Basing Mode Comparison Areas appropriate since it is not selecting a site in which to deploy and locate MX, at this time. Following the DEIS comment period the Air Force publishes a Final Environmental Impact Statement containing and responsive to the comments received. The final EIS contains a revised analysis and the Air Force response to comments on its DEIS; both comments and replies are

published in the FEIS. This, in the Air Force's judgment, affords ample opportunity for public comment.

When the time comes to select a site to build the system, the Air Force will prepare another Draft EIS. It will be circulated for public review and comment. In addition, the Air Force plans to hold public hearings in those areas which, at that time, are still candidates.

No decision has been made as to what missile should go into full-scale engineering development nor what basing mode should be developed in FSED.

This section includes a listing of federal, state, and local agencies and other parties from whom written comments were received during the review period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Those respondents being provided a copy of the Final EIS are also noted. Sections 1 through 6 contain a record of written responses received. Respondents are categorized in Sections as follows:

Section 1	Federal Agencies
Section 2	State/Local Agencies
Section 3	National Organizations
Section 4	Local Organizations
Section 5	Individuals
Section 6	Petitions
Section 7	Transcript of the Public Hearing in Lompoc, California, August 30, 1978

All of the comments provided in Sections 1 through 7 were carefully considered by the Air Force and used in the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Air Force responses to substantive comments or questions raised on the Draft EIS have been included at the end of each Section. In some instances, the respondent is directed to the appropriate section in the text of the Final EIS where the answer may be found. Copies of the FEIS are being provided to those agencies, organizations, and individuals whose comments have been specifically responded to in this statement. In addition, copies of the FEIS were mailed to libraries of many cities and universities from which most of the comments of a generalized nature were received.

RESPONDENTS TO COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

Copies of the Draft EIS were provided for review and comment to federal agencies, state and local government agencies, and the general public. Written comments were received from the following:

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Defense Nuclear Agency
Department of the Navy
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Science Foundation
Southwest Federal Regional Council
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior
United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Highway Administration Region Nine
Western Federal Regional Council Region IX

STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Arizona Department of Economic Security
Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development
Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development
Burlington, City of
California Department of Fish & Game
California Department of Parks and Recreation
California Office of Planning and Research
Colorado Department of Local Affairs
Connecticut Office of Policy and Management
Cornhusker Regional Council of Governments
Greater Southwest Regional Planning Commission
Hayes Center, Village of
Illinois Bureau of the Budget
Kansas House of Representatives
Kit Carson County, Colorado
Lompoc, City of
Lompoc, City of
Missouri Office of Administration
Nebraska Office of Planning and Programming
Nebraska State Legislature
Nebraska Unicameral
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
New Mexico Office of the Governor
New Mexico Office of the Governor
New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
New Mexico State Planning Office
Pennsylvania Governor's Office
Santa Barbara County - Cities Area Planning Council
Santa Barbara County, Department of Environmental Resources
Santa Barbara County, Department of Environmental Resources
Santa Barbara County, Department of Environmental Resources

Santa Barbara County Health Care Services
Santa Barbara County Health Care Services
Santa Barbara County Department of Planning
Santa Barbara County Department of Transportation
Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Santa Maria, City of
South Plains Association of Governments
Southwest Nebraska Council of Governments
Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Utah, State of Office of the State Planning Coordinator

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Security Council
American Federation of Labor
Center for Law and Social Policy
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
Sierra Club

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Burlington Colorado Chamber of Commerce
Clergy and Laity Concerned
First United Methodist Church, Lincoln, NE
STOP MX COALITION
Women Involved in Farm Economy
Yuma Chamber of Commerce

INDIVIDUALS

Listed below are individuals who provided specific unique comments or questions requiring individual answers. In addition, Section 5 includes names and addresses of individuals (approximately 600 letters) who asked similar questions or made similar comments.

Mr. Harold Ahlschwede, Gurley, Nebraska
Mrs. John Bloom, Oakley, Kansas
Mr. Stephen A. Cresswell, Lompoc, California
Mr. James J. Ehrlich, Keenesbury, Colorado
Mrs. Agnes Elliott, Wichita, Kansas
Mrs. Margaret Faimon, Stratton, Nebraska
Mr. Stanley M. Faimon, Stratton, Nebraska
Ms. Dede Feldman, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Mrs. Wayne I. Gatlin, Atwood, Kansas
B. E. Gottschalk, Benkelman, Nebraska
Mrs. Gordon Goucher, Palisade, Nebraska
Mr. John M. Green, Wauneta, Nebraska
Ms. Donna Hall, Benkelman, Nebraska
Mr. Allen G. Hardwick, Sidney, Nebraska
Mr. Eugene E. Johnston, Denver, Colorado
Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Klein, Yuma, Colorado
Mr. & Mrs. Ron Lagir, Grinnell, Kansas
Ms. Diane E. Maahs, Julesburg, Colorado
Ms. Mary McCaffrey, Seidert, Colorado
Ms. Loretta M. McGowen, Spaulding, Nebraska
Ryal Meyer, Ogallala, Nebraska
Mr. Thomas H. Olson, Lisco, Nebraska
Mr. & Mrs. William J. Powell, Sr., Yuma, Colorado
Mr. & Mrs. Jerry N. Preston, Benkelman, Nebraska
Ms. Renee Renzelman, Wray, Colorado
Ms. Mary Schaffert, Curtis, Nebraska
Ms. Nancy G. Schaffert, Curtis, Nebraska
Mr. Russell J. Shaw, MiraLoma, California
Sister Hope Steffens, Lone Pine, Nebraska

Amy, Frank B. and Anne M. Svoboda, Ogallala, Nebraska
Mr. James Teply, Grand Junction, Colorado
Mr. & Mrs. J.M. Thompson, Greensboro, North Carolina
Mrs. J.M. Thompson
Mr. Robert A. Webster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Mr. Tim Whalen, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mr. Jim M. Whitman, Kanorado, Kansas
Ms. Stephanie Brock, Weskan, Kansas
Mr. Tim Buchanan, Yuma, Colorado

LOCATION OF REFERENCE COPIES

Copies of the MX Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) have been mailed directly to numerous organizations and interested individuals. In addition, reference copies of the MX FEIS have been distributed to numerous city and university libraries for use by the general public. Additional copies may be requested by writing to:

Civil Engineering Division
SAMSO/MNND
Norton Air Force Base, CA 92409

The following is a partial listing of libraries receiving a copy of the FEIS.

University of California
Davis Campus Library
Davis, California 95616

University of California
Los Agneles Campus Library
Los Angeles, California 90024

University of Nevada Library
Reno, Nevada 89507

University of Nevada
Las Vegas Library
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Utah State University Library
Logan, Utah 84112

University of Texas Library
Austin, Texas 78712

University of Texas
El Paso Library
El Paso, Texas

Colorado State University Library
Fort Collins, Colorado 85021

University of Arizona Library
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Arizona State University Library
Tempe, Arizona 85281

University of New Mexico Library
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

New Mexico State University Library
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001

Kansas State University Library
Manhattan, Kansas 66502

University of Kansas Library
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

University of Nebraska Library
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

Wichita City Library
223 So. Main
Wichita, KS 67202

University of Colorado Library
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Oklahoma State University Library
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

University of Oklahoma Library
Norman, Oklahoma 74074

Lompoc Public Library
601 East North Avenue
Lompoc, California 93436

Santa Barbara Public Library
4040 East Anapamu Street
Box 1019
Santa Barbara, California 93102

Boulder Public Library
1000 Canyon Blvd, Drawer II
Boulder, CO 80302

Burlington Public Library
415 15th Street
Burlington, CO 80807

Denver Public Library
Denver, CO 80203

Colorado State Library
Denver, CO 80203

Otis Public Library
102 S. Washington, Box 95
Otis, CO 80743

Bird City Public Library
Bird City, KS 67731

Colby Community College
1255 So. Range
Colby, KS 67701

Pioneer Memorial Library
375 W. Fourth
Colby, KS 67701

Wray Public Library
621 Blake Street
Wray, Colorado 80758

Stratton Public Library
Colorado Avenue
Stratton, CO 80836

Yuma Public Library
114 West 3rd Ave, Box 281
Yuma, CO 80759

Atwood Public Library
102 So. 6th St.
Atwood, KS 67730

Goodland Public Library
8th & Broadway, Box 619
Goodland, KS 67735

McDonald Public Library
McDonald, KS 67745

Sharon Springs City Library
113 W. Second
Sharon Springs, KS 67758

Kansas State University Library
Box 68
Wichita, KS 67208

Hayes Center Public Library
Hayes Center, NE 69032

Imperial Public Library
703 Broadway, Box 724
Imperial, NE 69033

McCook Public Library
802 Norris Ave
McCook, NE 69001

McCook Community College Library
(Learning Resource Center)

Goodall City Library
203 West "A"
Ogallala, NE 69153

Palisade Public Library
Palisade, NE 69040

3

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

Washington Communications Center
Boston, Virginia 22713

John M. Fisher
President

August 23, 1978

NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE

(Public Listing)

Co-Chairman
The Honorable Elbridge Doolittle
Former Ambassador

Robert W. Smith, Chairman
Member 100

Gen. B. B. Haddock, USA (Ret.)
Former Commanding General
Strategic Air Command

Gen. L. L. Lemmon, USA (Ret.)
Former Chairman, Joint
Chiefs of Staff

Gen. B. A. Schriever, USA (Ret.)
Former Commanding General
Air Force Systems Command

Gen. W. F. Tunney, USA (Ret.)
Former Chairman, Joint
Chiefs of Staff

Paul William B. Van Cleave, Director
Strategy and Security Studies Program
University of Southern California
Member

Lt. Gen. F. F. Bennett, USA (Ret.)
Former Chief of Staff to
Gen. of Douglas MacArthur

James Anderson, Former Chief of
Communications, CIA

Professor James D. Anderson
Department of Government
Georgetown University

G. Duncan Bayne, Professor
St. Louis College, St. Louis

James E. Beppi
Executive Vice President
General Dynamics Corporation

Brig. Gen. E. E. Black, Jr., USA (Ret.)
Lt. Gen. J. P. Camp, USA (Ret.)
Former Director, DIA

Adm. R. L. Dunning, USA (Ret.)
Former Supreme Allied Commander
Atlantic

Dr. James E. Dumas, Jr.
Chairman, Department of Energy,
Columbia University

Dr. Stephen P. Dumas
Professor of Government
Georgetown University

Lt. Gen. Donald Graham, USA (Ret.)
Former Director, DIA

Gen. Paul D. Harbo, USA (Ret.)
Former Commanding General
US Military Academy
Columbia, Virginia

Clifford E. Hoad, Former President
United States Steel Corporation

Gen. Leon W. Johnson
USA (Ret.)

James B. Johnson, Jr., President
Empire Insurance Companies

Amb. William A. Kissel, P. 1000
Foreign Policy Research Institute

Van Allen Farnough Lee, USA (Ret.)
Former Commandant of the
Naval War College

The Honorable John Davis Lodge
Former Ambassador

The Honorable Clark Boone Luce
Former Ambassador

A. B. McKee, Jr., President
Foreign Corrupt Practices and
Importation Control Company

Charles J. W. Murphy
Harvard School of Public
Administration

Dr. Stephen E. Peppers
Director of International Studies
National Institute of Standards and
Technology

Thomas C. Reed
Former Secretary of the Air Force

Brig. Gen. R. C. Richardson, USA (Ret.)
USA (Ret.)

Raymond B. Shaffer, Research Director
Center for International
Security Studies

Gen. Richard D. Starnes, USA (Ret.)
Former US Colonel, Major

Dr. Edward Teller, Nuclear Scientist

Gen. James W. West, USA (Ret.)
Former Air Force Commander
United States Marine Corps

Gen. J. C. Westendorp, USA (Ret.)
Chief, S. Strategic Studies

Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, Director of
P. 1000, June 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
SAF/MIQ
Pentagon,
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

Thank you for your letter of August 14th regarding the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on MX: Milestone II," which you kindly provided me for review. I welcome the opportunity to express a comment on this DEIS.

I congratulate you and your colleagues for a very thorough study. I am sure it will be of great benefit to the decisionmakers in their deliberations at Milestone II.

I am most pleased to note the basic conclusion, namely, that the environmental impact of the testing programs associated with the Full-Scale Engineering Development phase of the MX program will be minimal, and that most adverse effects can be mitigated by careful planning.

I am also pleased to note that the MX program will serve to provide employment for as many as a quarter of a million of our citizens (I-91), if the program is implemented in full.

Although the above two points are positive factors in favor of both Full Scale Engineering Development and, ultimately, total deployment of the MX-ICBM system, I think it is extremely important to consider what would be the effect on the environment and the economy of the United States, if the MX system were NOT developed and implemented. Those sites in the several states west of the Mississippi River which now serve as hosts for our ICBM launch facilities are rapidly becoming inviting targets for 300 or more of the Soviet Union's largest and most powerful ICBMs (SS-9, SS-18, SS-19). Most of the first-strike scenarios involving these missiles describe attacks in which, conservatively, as much as 3,000 megatons (300 missiles with an average payload of 10 megatons) of nuclear energy would be released against our Minuteman and Titan missile silos and related command and control centers. It is of minor importance, but nevertheless meaningful, that Soviet nuclear warheads are not considered to be as "clean" as U.S. warheads, which have been carefully engineered to minimize nuclear contamination.

The quite amazing improvements in guidance systems and MIRVing techniques for Soviet ICBMs, evidenced in recent live tests of the latest Soviet ICBMs, are of such levels that the Department of Defense has recently announced that Soviet ICBMs will, by the turn of the decade or very shortly afterwards, be able to destroy as many as 90% of U.S. ICBMs in their silos. This degree of vulnerability of our primary retaliatory weapons, achieved by a series of carefully considered decisions by Soviet leaders, can only lead to the conclusion that those Soviet leaders do, in fact, intend the destruction of our ICBMs. If Soviet leaders were primarily concerned with defense through strategic deterrence, rather than with a first-strike capability, they would have designed and deployed totally different kinds of missiles with smaller warheads -- similar to those on U.S. Minuteman IIIs.

Admittedly, the effect on the environment of the United States, and in particular on the environment of the Western States, is a factor that belongs in the operational justification for the MX missile program, rather than in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Nevertheless, the environmental effects of a Soviet preemptive attack are so many orders of magnitude more significant than the ones dealt with in the DEIS study that I trust and urge that they will be considered as part of the setting in which the Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be evaluated.

3-1

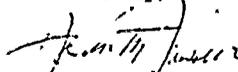
In a similar vein, although I am pleased that the MX program will provide employment for many American citizens and serve to stimulate the nation's economy, that is not the primary function of the MX program. To give the economic impact of the MX program anything other than the most minor consideration would be to confuse the ultimate value of the program (the end -- enhanced survivability for our strategic deterrent force) with the means (R&D and production) of achieving that end. This form of confusion leads to the kind of criticism one occasionally sees of Defense programs, in which it is shown by comparison that an investment of Federal dollars in non-Defense programs would create more jobs than a similar number of dollars invested in Defense programs.

Apart from the basic fact that a non-Defense program provides the nation no defense, the more important point is that the Constitution charges the Federal government with the specific responsibility for providing for the "common defense." The Federal government is at best inferentially charged with helping those who are unemployed, under its obligation to provide for the "general welfare."

In summary, it is my hope that the MX program will be implemented in full. I am pleased that the adverse environmental impact from this program will be minimal and, therefore, that environmental impact considerations need cause no further delay in the program's implementation.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,



John M. Fisher
President

JMF/psc

ROBERT A. GEORGINE, President
JOSEPH F. MALONEY, Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN H. LYONS, 1st Vice President
THOMAS F. MURPHY, 2nd Vice President
S. FRANK RAFTERY, 3rd Vice President
CHARLES H. PILLARD, 4th Vice President

JOSEPH T. POWER, 5th Vice President
HAROLD J. BUOY, 6th Vice President
MARTIN J. WARD, 7th Vice President
WILLIAM SIDELL, 8th Vice President
ANGELO FOSCO, 9th Vice President
J. C. TURNER, 10th Vice President

Building and Construction Trades Department

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

215 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W., Suite 403 • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

(202) 347-1461



rec'd 9/25

September 19, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment
and Safety
U.S. Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on MX: Milestone II has just been received by this Department. Although the September 5 deadline for comment and review has passed, please allow me to take the liberty of offering this letter in support of the expeditious development of the Missile-X system.

This Department is primarily concerned that the Environmental Impact Statement, in compliance with CEQ guidelines, will unnecessarily impede the Full-Scale Engineering Development (FSED) for the M-X system.

Our support for the production of this system is based upon two aspirations cherished by all Americans - a sound national economy and a sound national security. The Building Tradesmen believe that the development of this M-X system will help promote both of these objectives.

If this Department can be of further assistance in this matter, please contact our office.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Robert A. Georgine
Robert A. Georgine
President

RAG/ra

CENTER
FOR
LAW
AND
SOCIAL
POLICY

1751 N STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20036 202 872 0670

30 August 1978

James N. Barnes
Randy I. Bellows
Nancy Duff Campbell
Clifton E. Curtis
Roger S. Foster
L. Thomas Galloway
John W. Garland
Marcia D. Greenbriquet
Margaret A. Kohn
J. Davitt McAteer
Richard S. McMillin
Leonard C. Meeker
Carol Oppenheimer
Marilyn G. Rose
Herbert Semmel
Harvey J. Shuman
Annex 20036
DC 20036

Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

I appreciate receiving your letters and the copy of the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) on "MX: Milestone II".

Comments have now been prepared and are submitted herewith on behalf of the organizations listed below.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard C. Meeker

Leonard C. Meeker

Center for Law and Social Policy
1751 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 872-0670

Counsel for:

Federation of American Scientists
New Directions
Friends of the Earth

attachment: Comments on draft EIS on "MX: Milestone II"

August 30, 1978

COMMENTS ON MX MILESTONE II
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

I. Basing Mode--Growth of the MX Program as a
product of changes in the strategic climate.

It appears from the Milestone II MX EIS that the stimulus for the development of a multiple aim point (MAP) basing mode is a belief that the U.S. silo-based ICBM forces are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Growing vulnerability is posited as the result of expected growth in the size of the Soviet strategic force. However, none of the assumptions that have led planners to conclude that a certain size basing mode (250 missiles, 5000 aim points) is necessary have been examined in the EIS. Thus there is no discussion of the possible environmental impact in the event that: (1) Soviet MIRV forces grow at a greater rate than is expected; or (2) that the Soviet forces presently limited in size by SALT agreement are allowed to increase at an unrestrained rate.

3-2

The environmental impacts of these changes in the strategic situation would be great. If the Soviets should choose to increase the number of reentry vehicles in their MIRV missiles in the face of U.S. deployment of a multiple aim point system, then to ensure U.S. force survivability the projected number of aim points would have to grow as a factor of Soviet reentry vehicle growth. This

would also be true in the event that the number of deployed Soviet missiles increased in the event of a SALT breakdown. As a result of these two uncertainties about the size of the needed multiple aim point force, the true environmental impact could be drastically greater than the Milestone II EIS projects.

3-2 (cont)

The effect of an increase in the size of MX deployment would have serious environmental consequences. As stated in the present draft EIS, the MX missile would have an impact on employment, population, and environment in the regions in which it was to be deployed. These impacts would no doubt become far more dramatic as the size of the program grew.

As a result of the uncertainty of the amount of growth that the MX basing system would be subject to, it will be harder for its ultimate environmental impact to be assessed. The proposition that the size of the multiple aim point basing mode is relative to a changing and inestimable future threat needs to be stated in the Milestone II EIS. Additionally, the ranges of increase in the system's size should be determined and the resulting environmental impact studied.

These impacts need to be addressed at an early planning stage because they bear heavily on the feasibility of the MX basing concepts. It is therefore important that they be assessed in the Milestone II EIS.

II. Alternatives

A. Phasing out land-based ICBMs. Among the alternatives not discussed in the draft EIS is a phasing out of land-based missiles on the part of both the U.S. and USSR. Justification for the MX missile is laid upon an apprehended increase in vulnerability of the U.S. land-based ICBMs to Soviet nuclear attack. Coincidence of the same problem for the Soviet land-based force could lead to an escalation of ICBM construction on both sides which would not improve the security of either. Hence, an alternative to consider is reducing and then phasing out entirely the land-based strategic nuclear forces of the U.S. and USSR.

B. Deployment of MX in submarines. Another alternative not considered in the Milestone II basing mode EIS is deployment of the MX missile in submarines. Since submarines have already demonstrated their value for carrying long-range ballistic missiles and since there is presently a new submarine under construction--Trident--which could carry MX, it is relevant for the alternative impacts of the deployment of an MX Missile in this basing mode to be addressed. Since there are presently plans for the development of a new longer-range and larger-payload Trident II missile, which will have many of the characteristics of the MX, exploration of this alternative appears particularly relevant.

3-3

C. Shift from land-basing to submarine-basing of ICBMs. As an aspect of both the foregoing alternatives, consideration should be given to replacement of U.S. land-based missiles with the MX deployed on submarines that might be kept relatively near to land and bases for servicing. Such a force would have much less vulnerability than land-based ICBMs, and economic costs and impacts that might be relatively moderate.

3-3 (cont)

D. Deployment of single warhead missiles. There is no discussion in the EIS of the possibility of deploying single-warhead missiles instead of the presently planned MX missile. The vulnerability of Minuteman and also of Soviet ICBMs results from the deployment of highly accurate MIRVed missiles. By reversing this trend and reducing force growth now, we might be able to slow the arms competition between the U.S. and USSR and thus ease future defense-related environmental degradation.

3-4

E. Comparison of alternatives. Under the CEQ Guidelines, 1500.8 Part 4, environmental analysis should "be sufficiently detailed to reveal the agency's comparative evaluation of the environmental benefits, costs, and risks of the proposed action and each alternative." Thus the Milestone II EIS should include a thorough examination of the comparative impacts of the alternatives.

3-5

III. Impact of MX in Nuclear War.

The ultimate purpose of the MX project is to deploy a new highly accurate and large throw-weight missile, and to deploy a new, less vulnerable multiple aim point basing mode. These goals have environmental implications going beyond the impact of deployment and therefore should be assessed before the program proceeds into its later stages.

The deployment of a super-accurate multi-warhead American missile could create the perception on the part of the Soviet Union that their land-based missiles were threatened. They might then respond with a MAP system of their own, or they might decide to deploy more new missiles. This in turn would force the United States to react and perhaps increase its deployments. Thus the MX system represents a new escalation in the arms race in terms of adding nuclear weapons to each side's arsenal. The environmental impact of this escalation ought to be assessed at an early stage as it will provide military planners with the information necessary to evaluate the risk to the environment that will ultimately be posed by the deployment and possible use of this system.

3-6

In addition, the purpose of the MAP basing mode is to increase dramatically the number of targets that the Soviets must attack in a first strike. Should deterrence break down, or should limited "counterforce exchange" take place between

the U.S. and the USSR, the impact of attacks on a MAP system in terms of the number of attacking weapons could be significantly greater than they would be if our missiles were deployed in single silos. As a result there might be a significantly greater amount of fallout deposited in the Southwest where the MX is to be deployed. We believe that an assessment of the environmental impact of an attack on the proposed MX force would bear directly on the desirability of the MAP deployment mode, and aid the decision maker in his evaluation of other alternatives. For this reason, such an analysis should be made a part of the Final MX Milestone II EIS.

Global fall-out from a nuclear exchange would be further magnified in large degree if the U.S.--and the USSR following suit--were to proceed to fill all the multiple aim points with missiles. The possibility of this occurring is obviously influenced by the difficulty if not impossibility of verifying compliance with an agreed limitation on the number of missiles once a MAP system is deployed. The comparative impact of nuclear exchange in the event of an explosive increase in missile deployment should also be analyzed.

3-7

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

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PAUL RODGERS
Administrative Director
General Counsel



September 13, 1978

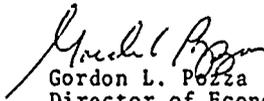
Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

Thank you for the five volume Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Missile X: Milestone II System.

We do not have comments to file since our organization is not involved in this area.

Sincerely,


Gordon L. Pozza
Director of Economics

GLP:jrf



SIERRA CLUB 530 Bush Street San Francisco, California 94108 (415) 981-8634

1 September 1978

Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIQ)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern,

The MX missile system represents a large commitment of national resources-- expenditures on the order of \$20 billion and possibly exclusive use of almost 4 million acres of public lands. The very scale of these figures imply that decisions made on this project will have major impacts on land use, on the economy, and of course, on the defense posture of the U.S.

I wish to preface my more detailed comments by saying that the Department of Defense will have to present arguments in favor of this project that justify its scale as well as its intent if the Department hopes to win public support for MX deployment.

My own expertise is in land use and that is the primary focus of my concerns. I was privileged earlier this year to have been briefed on the MX project by Colonel Molnar and Major Sabsevitz from the missile development center in southern California. At that time I expressed my concern over the program's lack of communications with the Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, administrator of several of the potential development/deployment sites. There is very little in the Milestone II documents to indicate that much progress has been made in this area. The only conclusion I can draw is that concerns over land use questions have been deferred for Milestone III.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) planning now just beginning will determine the future nature, uses and values of the BLM lands under consideration for MX siting. This planning includes wilderness inventory and many other programs mandated by Congress in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. It seems impossible to accurately evaluate the impacts of MX deployment without more detailed reference to BLM planning, as this is the best source for documenting the opportunity costs of siting MX on BLM lands.

I believe such considerations are appropriate at the Milestone II phase because though there are substantial differences between the impacts of different basing modes, these are small in relation to the total impact of any deployment as envisioned; and the Milestone II document should allow evaluation of the basic costs of the system, in terms of land uses as well as of expenditures, as this is a key question in determining whether deployment should be pursued at all.

The major choice offered in the Milestone II documents, in terms of impact on land use, is between area and point security. The implications of this decision need further attention in this EIS. Some of the questions that immediately occurred to me were: in the case of point security, would traffic restrictions be necessary on roads between launch points? Would cattle operations be compatible with the use of the roads for the MX system? What impacts can be expected to follow public access to previously unroaded areas?

A major impact insufficiently analyzed in the EIS concerns use of scarce water resources for construction and operation of an MX facility. The geotech-

3-8

3-9

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
3-1	The doctrine of strategic deterrence holds that maintaining a survivable retaliatory force, which is the purpose of developing the MX system, will make less likely the occurrence of nuclear war with its associated adverse impacts. Thus, while the possible consequences of not having a sufficient retaliatory capability must be taken into account when considering strategic programs, it is not necessary to discuss the environmental impacts of nuclear war in the MX: Milestone II EIS.
3-2	No decisions as to the ultimate size of a deployed MX system have yet been made, nor will any such decisions be made as part of Milestone II. The environmental impacts of a deployed MX system could be expected to vary with the size of the system. Unpredictable changes in the strategic situation are beyond the scope of the Milestone II FSED decision.
3-3	The U.S. policy of strategic deterrence is embodied in the Triad. Any decision to modify that policy must be made by the President. The Air Force is not proposing a new policy or reexamining present philosophies. Unless there is a substantial revision in American policy, all three elements of the Triad are expected to be retained. It is within this context that the Air Force proposes to continue the MX program by proceeding with the next phase, Full-Scale Engineering Development. The program consists of developing two components: an improved ICBM, and a more survivable basing mode. The goal of the program is to increase the effectiveness of land-based ICBMs. The Milestone II EIS examines only those alternatives that can contribute to this goal. Therefore, the alternatives suggested in the comments are not reasonable. In addition, both the premises and the conclusions of an analysis of these alternatives would be entirely speculative.

nical siting criteria do not seem to have included analysis of what seems to me a central question: do the proposed sites have enough water to make construction of the system at all feasible? Some quantification is needed to answer this question and the subsequent question of what the cost of this water use will be in terms of impacts on site hydrology and limnology. A key question in this area is what the rate of recharge of groundwater resources are and whether it is sufficient to sustain operation of the MX facility over its projected life. Impacts on other uses and users of water in the area should also be addressed in greater detail: the mere admission that water tables will be lowered is of little use in evaluating the consequences to be expected.

3-10

Likewise, a more direct treatment of power supply for the facility is needed. The EIS does imply that new facilities will be needed, but does not address who will be responsible for providing this power or what the impacts of generation and transmission will be.

The information presented on the biology of potential sites, and particularly on endangered species, is far from complete. This is not a terrible defect in the EIS at Milestone II, but the EIS at this stage should indicate that there is a problem resulting from the lack of thorough biological inventory on these sites which will have to be rectified at substantial cost to the project. The same is true regarding archeological resources.

3-11

One impact ignored in the EIS is the role of surface disturbance from construction and roadbuilding as a vector in the distribution of *Coccidioidomycosis*, a fungal lung disease contracted from spores found in certain arid soil types in the southwest.

A key issue I would like to see addressed in the Milestone II EIS is the mechanism existing or proposed for land acquisition for MX deployment--both from private owners and from the Bureau of Land Management. While the financial aspects of weapons acquisition are treated in the EIS, the legal pathways to acquisition of a deployment site are not. How the possible changes in land use goals and uses will be evaluated is essential information to those parties--ranchers, miners, landowners, recreationists, and environmentalists--primarily interested in the MX project as it affects land use. They want to know how their concerns will be evaluated and how the action that affects their interests--the acquisition of lands--will operate.

3-12

I wish to thank the Department of the Air Force for soliciting my comments on this matter. I am sorry I will not be able to attend the public hearing on the EIS, but hope these written comments will be adequate to express my views. I hope these comments are useful to you, and if there is any question I urge you to call me for clarification. If possible, I would greatly appreciate your written response to my comments.

Sincerely yours,



Russell Shay
National Conservation Staff

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
3-4	If a decision were made to deploy a single warhead system with a capability equivalent to the proposed MX system, it is obvious that greater environmental impact would result. This is because a much larger number of aimpoints would be required.
3-5	The Milestone II Final Environmental Impact Statement incorporates analyses of comparative impacts of the alternatives which are sufficient for the purpose of selecting a basing mode for FSED.
3-6	The Air Force does not agree that the MX system would be an escalation in the arms race. On the contrary, Air Force analysis shows that the system would be a stabilizing influence because it would preserve a major portion of the U.S. strategic deterrent force, and therefore make war less likely.
3-7	The proposed action would add to the prevention rather than the incitement of nuclear war. Therefore, the effects of a war which the action should deter is beyond the scope of this EIS.
3-8	The Air Force recognizes that on-going land and resource use planning is an important element of public land administration. Coordination with the Bureau of Land Management has begun and will continue throughout Full Scale Engineering Development and the deployment area selection process.
3-9	The land use implications of a decision between area and point security will be more fully analyzed in the deployment area selection EIS, and are discussed in Volume IV, Section 1.1.2. Roads between launch points would be specially designed to accommodate the large transporter vehicles. Public use of these roads is envisioned in the point security option. As such, some traffic restrictions may be necessary for security and safety reasons while missiles are being transported. Details of the operational concept and public interfaces will be (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 3-9 developed during Full-Scale Engineering Development. While the operational concepts have not yet been defined, it appears that ranching operations would be compatible with the use of MX roads.
- 3-10 As indicated in Volume IV, Section 1.2.3, most of the basing mode comparison areas have sufficient quantities of water physically available. At some locations it would be necessary to acquire existing water rights, thus excluding some present users. The Air Force does not want to do this. Recent studies indicate that some BMCAs have sufficient unappropriated water, but further evaluation is required. While the site screening criteria did not include available unappropriated water, the site selection process will place great emphasis on this criteria. The water issue will be evaluated in the deployment area selection EIS.
- 3-11 Power supply, biology, endangered species, archaeological resources and disease vectors will be studied relative to specific candidate siting areas and reported in the deployment area selection EIS. They are, however, beyond the scope of the Milestone II EIS.

Coccidioidomycosis is a fungal disease of the lungs that is endemic to large areas of the southwestern U.S. The disease is especially prevalent in the San Joaquin Valley of California, hence its common name, Valley Fever. The disease is not normally very serious and people who have been raised or lived for several years in the southwest are generally resistant to it by virtue of previous exposure.

The fungal spores are found in the dust and the disease is spread by dust storms in many cases. Persons working in a situation in which they are exposed to dust are particularly liable to exposure to Valley Fever. Examples of such people are heavy equipment operators, farmers, and archaeologists. In cases where large quantities of surface dust are produced, prevailing winds could expose persons residing downwind. This apparently happens following major dust storms in the San Joaquin Valley. Persons associated with MX-related construction and

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

3-11 persons in nearby towns might, therefore, be exposed to Valley Fever.

A direct and detailed assessment of the potential problems of coccidioidomycosis as they relate to MX-related construction must await site selection. When a deployment site has been selected, analysis of the problems of Valley Fever will be addressed in detail if the selected site is in an area where coccidioidomycosis is endemic.

3-12 The Milestone II DEIS does discuss possible land acquisition costs of the system in terms of the amount of land required, depending on which basing mode and which security configuration is chosen (see Volume IV.) More extensive land value surveys will be performed by the Army Corps of Engineers, which is the designated agency for such studies, as the site selection activity proceeds. The results of those studies will be presented in the deployment area selection EIS.

4

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM
LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**



Burlington, Colorado
September 5, 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF-MIQ)
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

This is a letter from the Burlington Colorado Chamber of Commerce protesting the use of South Plains Area for a MX Missile location.

About 8,000 square miles of three states including Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska would be used. Included in this acreage are acres of irrigated land, dry land and grazing land. This area is inhabited by a large number of people who have been there since the day of homesteading.

It is possible that whole towns would be wiped out and the cost to the government would be astronomical.

Surely there is land in the United States that has few people and not used for Agriculture.

Yours truly,
J. Campbell
Secretary
Burlington Colorado
Chamber of Commerce





**CLERGY AND LAITY CONCERNED
CALC COLORADO CHAPTER**

465 GALAPAGO, DENVER, CO. 80204 303/623-5904
1525 CRESTMORE PLACE, FT. COLLINS, CO 80521 303/493-1933

rec'd 9/25

September 21, 1978

COORDINATORS

Joel Galeswyk (Ft. Collins)
Rev. Letitia Smith (Denver)

STEERING COMMITTEE

Rev. Bruce Balmer
Westside Urban Ministry
Connie Curtis
St. Augustine's R.C. Church
Rev. Peter Ediger
Arvada Mennonite Church
Gay Freeman
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Don Goertzen
Mennonite Voluntary Service
Helen Henry
First Unitarian Church
Robert Hill
Arvada Mennonite Church
St. Cecily Jones, S.L.
Sisters of Loretto
Earl Kolank
Mardie McCreery
James W. Nike
Ed Randall
Boulder Friends' Meeting
Rev. Roger Richer
Westside Action Ministry
Sr. Gerald Stookey, O.P.
Justice & Peace Office
Archdiocese of Denver

The Deputy for Environ.&Safety
SAF/MIQ
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sirs:

Our group in Denver is very concerned about the plans for placing the MX Missile in one of the seven areas specified as "geotechnically" feasible by the Air Force. The South Platte Plains area, Northeast of Denver, is a heavily agricultural area and also heavily populated compared to many of the other six possible sites. Also on page IV-71 of the DEIS one reads that our area is 100% owned by private landowners, and therefore the expense for the government may be more to procure the necessary acreage. Throughout the report there are inconsistencies when discussing the agricultural use of our land area and the amount of irrigation. On page IV-61 of the DEIS you say that "due to shallow groundwater" and then you continue on to say that the verticle shelter basing mode may not be suitable. This land is farmed and farmers take great offense when the crop importance is downplayed (IV-64, 1.2.3.7.7.).

4-1

The area is highly agricultural- both grazing land and cropland would be greatly disturbed. When the Air Force came to brief the Yuma area on Tuesday, September 19th, there was considerable concern expressed by area farmers about the possibility of procuring our land in 1980-1 when the siting may take place. There were often evasive answers given by the Major in regards to specific inquiries about the land use and land procurement by the government. I realize that the siting will not be done for at least three years, but I have one major concern: as the book gave different possibilities for the basing mode, and it already seems that you have chosen the verticle mode, or at least prefer it over the trench system, why weren't we as citizens given hearings- not briefings,- to give our important input? The first volume of the DEIS explains the citizen/government interplay and says that hearings may be called? How much citizen input must there be to require hearings? Are we truly assured to have hearings in all the possible sites before the next phase goes through? We, in the South Platte Plains area, demanded that you brief us,

4-2



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CALC COLORADO CHAPTER**

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Sisters of Loretto
Earl Kolank
Mardie McCreary
James W. Nike
Ed Randall
Boulder Friends' Meeting

Rev. Roger Richer
Westside Action Ministry
Br. Gerald Stookey, O.P.
Justice & Peace Office
Archdiocese of Denver

MX Missile Comments p.2

and you came to Yuma and to Nebraska and Kansas as well. But when talking to the Air Force personnel after the Yuma briefing the 19th, I was informed that we were the only area, besides the Southern California "scheduled" hearing, that that was able to deal directly with the Air Force. Are you really soliciting the public's input when no hearings were scheduled for the first set of DEIS subjects- the basing mode and environmental effects?

4-2 (cont)

Please comment on my questions concerning the inconsistencies concerning agricultural land use and land/water quality on page one of this letter, and secondly, comment on the process that we as citizens have to give feedback concerning issues in the various DEIS along the way of the development of the MX. Will we see our comments mentioned at the end of the next DEIS? Will our comments be considered, errors corrected, as the Air Force Major said during our Yuma briefing?

I fear that the siting will already be decided before the next briefings or hearings as was the basing mode and apparently, according to the slides, the Area/Point Security issue. We heard that point security is more practical and would more than likely be used if we do have the MX Missile. Was there citizen input on this Area/Point Security issue?

4-2 (cont)

Thank you for your consideration. I fear that we, the educated public, are not given a fair hearing on these issues concerning the MX. In fact, we are not given a real hearing, where we can give testimony, at all. I sincerely hope the next "hearings" will truly be hearings as the Environmental Agency allows and not just Air Force briefings. However, I do thank the Majors for coming to Yuma and seeing the land firsthand.

Sincerely yours,
Letitia Smith

Letitia Smith, coordinator for CALC

First United Methodist Church

2723 North 50th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68504
Telephone 466-1906

C. Ebb Munden, Senior Minister
O. J. Scott, Minister of Education
James A. Stillman, Minister of Young Adults
Coleen J. Seng, Community Worker
Charles Trill, Organist/Choirmaster

September 11, 1978

TO: Dr. Carlos Stern, Deputy for Environment and Safety
FROM: Political Action Task Force, First United Methodist Church
RE: Proposed M-X Missile Site

Whereas the United Methodist Church affirms in its Social Creed, that...

"We dedicate ourselves to peace throughout the world and to the rule of justice and law among nations.";

And whereas the United States is developing weapons with a first-strike capability, that would be used in initiating a nuclear exchange;

And whereas one of these missiles, variously called the M-X or Missile-X, is now being considered for siting in western Nebraska, thereby bringing great hardship on all Nebraska through adverse ecological effects on land, water tables, wildlife and persons; as well as higher taxes, a boom-bust economic cycle in Western Nebraska, the removal of many persons from their homes and land, and the danger of both nuclear accidents and nuclear attack;

And whereas no hearing has been held in Nebraska in the determination of the draft Environmental Impact Statement to answer many serious questions about the desirability of such a weapon and its siting in Nebraska and surrounding states;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Political Action Task Force of First United Methodist Church requests that a public hearing be held in the areas effected by the siting. And further that the Political Action Task Force of First United Methodist Church opposes construction of the M-X Missile anywhere in the United States as a waste of \$40 billion of the taxpayers' money.

4-3

430 South 16th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
September 1, 1978

Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
SAF/MIQ
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We are a statewide group, Nebraskans for Peace, who work on a range of issues: national spending priorities and human needs; world hunger and the survival of the family farm; safe energy and nuclear disarmament. Many of our members and four of our twelve Board Members are Nebraska landowners. Therefore, we have studied the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, MX: Milestone II with some care.

We have some questions to ask and comments to make. These concern public response, the size and location of a possible site in Nebraska, safety, economics, national security, transportation, protected species, and some definition of terms.

Assessed Public Response and the Distribution of the Draft Statement

The section of the Draft Impact Statement on "Key Environmental Issues" says it considers "various points of view concerning the MX project that are expected to be expressed by the public and private sectors, including government agencies, special interest groups, conservationists and others." (IV-73) We want to know if any farm organizations were consulted. If, as we believe, they were not, how did the authors of the report assess "points of view" on land ownership and economics in western Nebraska?

In Nebraska, if the list in Volume V, Appendix A is complete, no towns actually inside the affected area were sent copies of the Draft Impact Statement. Therefore, we would like to know how opinion on the "very great" impact the MX would have on local government was evaluated? Were any local mayors or government officials consulted?

Were Members or staff of Boards of Natural Resource Districts asked for their opinions on water use?

Were elected officials or staff of Public Power asked for their reactions to the "very great" use of electrical energy projected?

If these people and organizations were not consulted, how could you "assess various impacts as perceived by interested parties"? (IV-73)

4-4

These are not rhetorical questions. We want to understand how you can rate "sensitivities" to various factors or examine "the perspectives of the various groups potentially interested in the impacts of the project". (IV-7r) Figure 3-2 refers to one of the steps involved in analysis as identification of "adversary viewpoints on the MX" (IV-78); we cannot understand how the report identified any viewpoints of affected parties.

4-4 (cont)

If the viewpoint identification process is part of the "detailed technical studies in support of each volume" which are available for reference," (I-62) we would like to examine the relevant sections for land, economics, local government, electrical energy, water and safety.

This last category, safety, apparently means "concern for the dangers of the presence of nuclear materials nearby and the possibility of nuclear accidents". (IV-86) We have to agree with your point that some impacts "are highly subjective and must be related to the possible perceptions of individuals with differing viewpoints," (I-56) and would add that safety would certainly be one such impact. We would especially like to know how you arrived at your conclusion that the impact of safety is "small" for our area--in fact, "small" for almost all areas and basing modes.

4-5

Would you agree that the "calculation of impact acceptability" (Fig 3-1, I-59) is an imprecise, unscientific process, lacking verification such as could be provided by an objective opinion poll? If that assertion is unfair, please provide us with the facts.

4-6

How Large?

Table 2-1 "Summary of Land Ownership Status" (IV-71) for the South Platte Plains BMCA shows 5,300 square miles of private land. The Table 1-2 (IV-13) for "Exclusion Area Required" for Vertical Shelter/Area Security shows 4,771 square miles (nominal values, all areas). For area security the "exclusion area" in the "deployment area" (IV-67) is said to be "between 4,700 and 6,500 square miles." And the paragraph (IV-61) describing the map for the South Platte Plains BMCA says, "The outlined areas, representing the BMCA, contain approximately 8,000 square miles. . ." Yet the 8,000 square mile sample deployment area is said to be "not enough for full deployment in the point security configuration. . . ." (IV-18)

4-7

In Table 3-2 the figure 14,612 square miles is given as the area necessary for vertical shelter with point security. Is this a typographical error? The figure is so large we have hesitated to quote it. An additional 6,905 square miles is listed as "restrictive easement area; therefore, would it be a correct reading of Table 3-2 to say that the MX basing mode of vertical shelter with point security requires 21,517 square miles? (IV-77)

4-8

We find the different figures on land use confusing. Would it be possible to make one chart showing how much land would be used and for what purposes with area security and with point security if the MX is located in the South Platte Plains?

4-9

Where?

Following is a list of towns compiled from looking at a road map and comparing it to Figure 1-11. (IV-62) All are generally in the area under consideration for the MX. We would like to know more exactly 1) which towns are inside the BMCA; 2) which towns are inside the BMCA but not listed here; and 3) which ones are outside.

Potter	Grant	Hayes Center
Dalton	Madrid	Big Springs
Gurley	Elsie	Dickens
Lodgepole	Grainton	Enders
Chappell	Wallace	Wauneta
Brule	Lamar	Culbertson
Venango	Champion	Hamlet
Brandon	Imperial	Palisade
Dix	Ogallala	

4-10

Safety

Safety is the aspect of the Draft Impact Statement we found to be the most inadequate. We were simply unable to find an analysis of the two aspects of public safety: the possibility that "the project and its environs" could be "a nuclear target" and "the possibility of an accident resulting in a radioactive spill in areas with public access." (IV-102) The report referred to "concern" about these two matters, but never attempted to assess the realism of such a concern. That is, we could find no assessment of the probability of an area chosen for the MX site becoming a nuclear target or being accidentally contaminated with radiation.

Psychological terms were the only ones employed by the report. For example:

Nuclear Hazard Perceptions People living in the vicinity of the site may perceive a danger to themselves because of the nearby presence of nuclear weapons, or because they view the region as a target area. . . .The perception is likely to be greater with point security deployment because people will live within the area, the area will be of large size, and there will be an awareness that armed missiles are being moved above surface within the area. (emphasis added) (I-98)

We think it is of greatest importance for the Air Force to be honest with people living in potential MX sites about safety. The following questions indicate the line of inquiry--completely untouched in the Draft Impact Statement--that is needed for a fair and complete evaluation of the MX's environmental impact:

- 1) What is the danger of a "nuclear spill" if point security is chosen and the missile transporters carry armed re-entry vehicles on public roads? (IV-102) If such an event occurred, however unlikely, what would be the effects on people in nearby cars or homes? If our area is chosen for the MX with point security, would there be any special precautions taken for traffic on Interstate 80? 4-11
- 2) What is the danger of "intruders" (I-35)? Under point security could a roadable vehicle with an armed nuclear warhead be hijacked? 4-12
- 3) Does location of the MX in an area mean that the area will more likely be targetted by Russian thermonuclear weapons than if no MX were built there? Specifically, if western Nebraska, part of the South Platte Plains BMCA, is chosen to be the MX site, will it become a Russian nuclear target? Would it be one target among many or would it be a prime target? 4-13
- 4) If the MX site is not likely to be a target, why was "very low population densities" (I-37) a positive factor in identifying potential sites? How was the "screening criteria" of requiring an area to be eighteen nautical miles from cities with 1970 populations of 25,000 or more and three nautical miles from cities having between 5,000 and 25,000 in 1970? (IV-16) Are these distances sufficient to protect the short and long term health of their populations if the MX area were attacked with nuclear weapons? 4-13
- 5) What does the Air Force believe are the odds that there will be a nuclear exchange in the 1980s? The 1990s? The first decade of the 21st Century? What studies have been undertaken on these probabilities? Is it correct to say that if there were no danger of nuclear attack, there would be no need for the MX? 4-14
- 6) If the MX were built in western Nebraska and if the Russians attacked it with nuclear weapons, how many people would be killed immediately? How many would die after a few weeks from the radiation? Would people living in Scottsbluff, North Platte, Kearney, Grand Island, Lincoln or Omaha be affected? In what ways? 4-15
- For hardware, the Draft Impact Statement provides a considerable amount of examination of "protection against nuclear weapons effects" (I-14), "air blast and radiation protection during an attack (I-28), "survivability," "surviving capability" (I-38), "nuclear survivability" (I-48) and "vulnerability/survivability" (I-82) and so on. We believe the Final Impact Statement should review with equal thoroughness the ability and probability of human beings' survival. 4-16

Economic Impact

When the Draft Impact Statement says of our area that "Inadequate quantity or quality of groundwater limits the development or ^{/sic/} irrigated agriculture" (IV-61) it leads us to question the author's familiarity with the enormous growth of center-pivot irrigation in the Nebraska area outlined in the BMCA. Was the investment in irrigation in recent years considered in your analysis of the economy of the area? 4-17

With point security, what would happen to the center pivot systems inside the "restrictive clear zone" of about a square mile around each aimpoint? (IV-68) If "no structures would be allowed" in the mile square area, would the pivots be considered a structure and therefore not allowed? 4-18

Is the cost of purchase of private land included in the current estimate of \$20 billion 1976 dollars for the MX system's construction? (I-49) What is the estimate for the price of the land in the South Platte Plains BMCA? 4-19

The national economic trend which has perhaps the greatest effect on us is inflation, and we were surprised to see that the Draft Impact Statement omitted mention of inflation in its economics discussion. While we understand that the costs of the MX cannot be firmly established until contracts are let (I-49), nevertheless, we assume there are cost estimates from which the inflationary impact can be computed. We believe the economic impact assessment is incomplete without an estimate of the inflationary effect of building the MX. 4-20

National Security Considerations

The Draft Impact Statement says the deterrent value of the U.S. ICBM force "may be questionable by the mid-1980s" (I-5) and therefore the "strategic stability" of the U.S. could be "endangered". (IV-123) Why is this assessment so at variance with that of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's report released August 30th? What factors are assessed differently that account for the opposite conclusions on the need for the MX to defend the U.S.? 4-21

Transportation

What would happen to the "several railroad lines passing through parts of the area" (IV-66) if the MX is located in the South Platte Plains with area security and vertical silos? With point security? 4-22

Protected Species

Would the Black Footed Ferret be made extinct if the MX is located in Nebraska? The Mountain Plover? 4-23

Definitions

References are made to a decision-making body called the Defense System Acquisition Review Council, DSARC. Could you explain who sits on DSARC, what their individual qualifications are, and what authority DSARC has? | 4-24

What is a "statute mile"? (I-38) What is a "nautical mile"? (IV-16) Please provide a formula to translate them into ordinary miles. | 4-25

Does "area security" mean that everyone who now lives in an area would have to leave it? What happens to the towns, homes, farms and ranches? | 4-26

Thank you very much for your consideration to our comments.

Sincerely yours,

David N. McCreary

Rev. David McCreary,
President, Nebraskans for Peace

Marilyn McNabb

Marilyn McNabb
Chair, MX Task Force

STOP MX COALITION
601 East 6th Street
Tucson, Arizona 85705
(602) 792-4531

August 24, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern, Deputy
for Environment & Safety
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern:

We request an extension of the review period of the draft environmental impact statement; MX; Milestone II.

We petition your office for an extension for the following reasons:

1. The Arizona State Clearinghouse has not received an adequate number of copies of the DEIS. We are aware of a similar problem in Nevada, Colorado and California.
2. The issuance of the DEIS, and the public hearing has not been adequately advertised. We've talked to a number of citizens in Lompoc, California and other communities who were not aware of the fact that the DEIS has been issued, and that a public hearing will take place on August 30, 1978.
3. The magnitude and complexity of the DEIS. More time is needed to adequately review the voluminous information.

We believe that the Department of the Air Force should grant this extension to comply with the following laws:

1. OMB Circular No. A-95.
2. Department of Defense; Office of the Secretary; Environmental Considerations in Department of Defense Actions -32 CFR Part 214; 39 FR 14699 (Apr. 26, 1974).

Sincerely,


Carmine F. Cardamone
Director

NE-49



WIFE Women Involved In Farm Economics

Aug. 22, 1978

The Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIQ)
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

As WIFE members of Ogallala Chapter #72 and land owners in the South Platte Plains MX Missile Deployment Site, we respectfully request that a public hearing be held at a centrally located community in this area. Suggested locations for said hearing are Ogallala, Nebraska; Sterling, Colorado; or Colby, Kansas.

Would you also send us information as to what other sites are under consideration and how they are ranked according to desirability by the Air Force.

Another question that we have is what was the rationale behind sending impact statements to the South West Nebraska Council of Governments at McCook, Nebraska and the Panhandle Resource Council in Scottsbluff, Nebraska since neither town lies in the site area?

We have a number of concerns regarding land rights, economics, electrical energy use, local governments, water, transportation and impact on the future development of the South Platte Plains site. In reviewing the map of the site it appears that much of the land is prime irrigated farmland.

Information explaining the various concerns stated in the previous paragraph needs to be made available to the public and a hearing would facilitate that process.

Please advise if, when, and where such a hearing would be held.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shirley A. Parks

Shirley A. Parks, Spokeswoman for WIFE
Chapter #72

303 E. 9th St.
Ogallala, Nebraska 69153

phone: AC 308 - 284-4321
284-3068

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned"

YUMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. Box 383
YUMA, COLORADO 80759

August 30, 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

This letter is in opposition to your proposal site of the South Platte Plains Region as an M-X Missile Site.

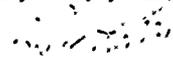
This region is one of the fastest growing agricultural areas in the Great Plains. There has been ultimately thousands of acres converted to irrigation within the past ten years. The towns in this region have been rapidly growing, with a number of light industrial companies looking to locate in the area.

There is currently a large natural gas field being developed over much of Yuma County.

The area is also blessed with a natural resource of abundant underground water. This will help in future production of food, as well as potential energy from crops and crop aftermath.

Since other sites appear to do much less damage in production of food and fiber, and with food being an ultimate defensive weapon, we certainly encourage you to remove this region as a potential site, and look to other less productive sites.

Very truly yours,


Chuck Keller
President
Yuma Chamber of Commerce

CK/sg

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 4-1 The extent and growth of irrigated agriculture in portions of the South Platte BMCA is understood and a more detailed study of this activity will follow should the South Platte BMCA be selected for further study. Shallow groundwater is known to exist in portions of the BMCA but not in all of it.

The reference to Volume IV, Section 1.2.3.7.7 was intended to describe natural vegetation and not that introduced by farmers. Agricultural considerations are covered in the section on local economic issues and land use.

- 4-2 The Air Force is required by law to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) before deciding upon major federal actions which may significantly affect the quality of the environment. An EIS is prepared in two steps. First, a Draft EIS is published. The Air Force waits a certain period while interested persons review and comment on the Draft. Comments often help improve the EIS by telling the Air Force about factual errors or important points which were overlooked. People also often express their support or opposition to the proposed action. During this comment period, one or more public hearings may be held. The Air Force is not required to hold a public hearing, but does so whenever it judges that a public hearing would help the comment process or be in the public interest. After receiving comments on the Draft EIS, the Air Force prepares and publishes a Final EIS. The Final EIS revises the analysis as appropriate and responds to the comments on the Draft EIS. The comments are published as part of the Final EIS.

For the MX Milestone II Draft EIS, the Air Force set a comment period of 45 days. One public hearing was held in Lompoc, California. Lompoc was chosen as the place for a public hearing because the major environmental impacts caused by the next phase of MX development will occur around Vandenberg AFB. The

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 4-2 public hearing took testimony (comments), answered questions, and a written transcript of it was made. That procedure is common throughout the federal government for conduct of public hearing on EIS's.

In addition to the public hearing, the Air Force has been providing MX informational briefings upon request. These briefings also hear comments and answer questions. The information briefing is another tool for informing the public about the MX program and is not connected in any way with the EIS process.

No decisions have yet been made on selection of a basing mode and the use of point or area security. Citizen input is provided on these subjects by comments on the Draft EIS, letters to the Air Force written after the comment period closed, and letters written to Congressional representatives. The Air Force is sensitive to public response because public support is essential to programs like MX.

When the time comes to select a site to build the system, the Air Force will prepare another Draft EIS. It will be circulated for public review and comment. In addition, the Air Force plans to hold public hearing in those areas which, at that time, are still candidates.

- 4-3 At the present time, no candidate deployment sites are under consideration as part of the Milestone II decision process. When selection of a deployment area or areas is undertaken, including preparation of a site selection environmental impact statement, the factors named will be examined in detail. Public hearings will eventually be held in areas of interest to review the site selection EIS and support deployment area selection.

- 4-4 The purpose of a Draft EIS is to encourage comments from the public about a proposed action. The MX Draft EIS contains the Air Force's evaluation of the points of view expected from public and private groups. As a result of the wide circulation of the Draft EIS to state and area-wide clearing houses, state
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
4-4	governors, members of the congressional delegation of 22 states and more than 500 citizens and other organizations' points of view other than those postulated were submitted to the Air Force from those who received the Draft EIS. These comments have been incorporated into the Final EIS and will be considered by the decisionmakers.
4-5	See Volume V, Section B.
4-6	The Deployment Area Environmental Impact Statement will address the community attitudes of those areas potentially affected by MX deployment. The impact acceptability calculation is based on state-of-the-art statistical evaluation of data publically available. More detailed assessments will be prepared as part of the Deployment Area Environmental Impact Statement.
4-7	The areas required for various basing modes and security configurations are shown in Volume IV, Section 3.1.2, Table 3-2. The South Platte Plains BMCA (Volume IV, Section 1.2.3.7) listed area is 5,300 mi ² of which some fraction is not usable (e.g., transportation and utility corridors).
4-8	Table 3-2 has been revised (Volume IV, Section 3.1.2).
4-9	See Volume IV, Section 3.1.2, Table 3-2.
4-10	A Basing Mode Comparison Area (BMCA) was an analytical tool developed during preparation of the DEIS, to evaluate the environmental impacts of the system on potentially feasible deployment areas. The BMCAs are not necessarily MX deployment areas. Detailed analyses will be performed in preparation of the deployment area selection EIS. These analyses will transform BMCAs to actual deployment areas. This will (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
4-10	permit final determination of whether or not a specific town will be within a deployment area. It should be noted that present criteria for selection of deployment areas will exclude deployment of MX within one nautical mile of boundaries of communities with population less than 5000.
4-11	The danger of a "nuclear spill", if point security is chosen, involves the possibility of plutonium release in the event of a collision, either with other vehicles, or other objects. In the history of our ICBM forces, there have been transportation vehicle accidents. There has never been a "nuclear spill" as a result thereof. In the extremely unlikely event of plutonium release, if people in cars are in close proximity, contamination could be an effect. Special precautions are now taken with Minuteman re-entry transportation convoys on public roads. If MX and public traffic are intermingled in future activities, similar measures would be taken.
4-12	Security features will be incorporated into the missiles and transporters to prevent access to or theft of a nuclear weapon. In addition, stringent security procedures will be followed both while the weapons are in shelters and in transit between shelters.
4-13	Any answer to this question would be purely speculative because the United States has no real knowledge of Soviet targeting policy strategy. With respect to the possibility of the uncertainty caused by the multiple aimpoint concept would make missile silos an unprofitable target. The low population density criteria was used to minimize the disruption of ongoing activities in an area. The distance criteria are used because of safety considerations. The distances considered are adequate to protect the public if an accident occurs.
4-14	The Air Force has not reached conclusions on the odds that there will be a nuclear exchange in the 1980s or any other time. In any event, the purpose of our strategic forces, in which (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
4-14	the MX, if approved, would become a key element, is to deter such an event from occurring. It would be correct to say that if the Soviet Union had no strategic forces capable of attacking the United States there would be no need for the MX. But the Soviet Union does have such forces, and MX is an answer to the increasing attack capabilities of those forces.
4-15	The question you ask cannot be answered because, even if MX were to be deployed in part in western Nebraska, the Air Force does not know what basing mode it might use, the spacing between aiming points that might be required and other essential considerations. It is upon considerations such as these that Soviet missile targeting, warhead yields and other attack options would have to be based. The sum of these uncertainties would have to be known before blast damage and nuclear fallout patterns could be worked out. The matter is further complicated by the need to extend all these factors well into the future, to a day when MX might be deployed and the Soviet Union might have made different attack missile choices than we now forecast. In any case, no deployment decision on MX will be made for many years and then only after extensive study.
4-16	The Air Force agrees that the well being of humans should correctly be a far greater concern than any other it might consider in all its actions, including any which are associated with the MX system. Furthermore, we believe that the thoroughness of our attention to environmental impacts which might be the result of the MX program demonstrate our commitment to this belief. The terms with which you take exception are those commonly considered with respect to the characteristics of systems designed for military purposes. The use of those terms in no way implies that the Air Force is more concerned with the survival of weapons than with the survival of the citizens of the United States.
4-17	Yes, we are familiar with the enormous growth of center pivot irrigation in the Nebraska area. The investment in irrigation in recent years was considered in our analysis in the EIS.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
4-18	Center pivot irrigation systems would be permitted inside the "restrictive clear zone" or "safety zone" in the point security concept. The restrictive clear zone prohibits inhabited structures.
4-19	No, a firm estimate cannot be made until the scope of the system is established.
4-20	The national inflationary impact of the MX system is beyond the scope of this EIS. Such impacts are considered in the overall Federal funding allocation process, and thus are more properly within the purview of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress.
4-21	The Air Force and ACDA arrived at different conclusions on the need for MX because each agency used different ground rules and assumptions in their analyses. This is to be expected as each agency approaches a particular problem from the standpoint of its unique responsibilities and functions within the Federal Government. Such differences will be resolved at higher authority; in this case at Presidential and Congressional levels.
4-22	Major transportation corridors will probably be excluded from the restricted portions of the siting area irregardless of the security option selection
4-23	<p>The Air Force will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other appropriate wildlife agencies in the area to reduce any adverse impact to the black-footed ferret.</p> <p>The federally endangered black-footed ferret was historically distributed throughout the Great Plains from Texas to Southern Canada. It is a secretive and extremely rare species whose current distribution is little known. The few sightings in recent years suggests that the greatest densities exist in areas of South Dakota. Ferrets may exist in geotechnically</p> <p>(cont.)</p>

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

4-23 suitable areas of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Texas and New Mexico. In the BMCAs they are most likely to be found in the South Platte Plains. Impacts to the black-footed ferret could result from disruption of prairie dog towns caused by construction activities. However, large prairie dog towns in areas of known or suspected black-footed ferret habitat within the selected deployment area will be surveyed to avoid potential impacts.

4-24 The DSARC members for Air Force programs include the:

- Under Secretary of Defense, Research, and Engineering
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Controller)
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics)
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Plans, Analysis and Evaluation)
- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence)
- Advisor to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense for Nato Affairs

The Defense Acquisition Executive is the principal advisor and staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense, and the focal point in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (SOD) for system acquisitions. Other participants and advisors include:

- Component (Service) Head
- Representative of Joint Chiefs of Staff
- Representative of Defense Intelligence Agency
- Chairman, Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG)
- Director, Defense Test and Evaluation (USDR&E)
- Such other participants as may be determined by the Chairman to be needed.

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

4-24 The Chairman also designates a DSARC Executive Secretary to be responsible for administrative support including schedules, providing essential information to participants, maintaining minutes of the proceedings, etc.

All participants are qualified by training and experience for their role in the proceedings. The responsibilities of the DSARC committee are to review all aspects of the proposed action, including environmental, and to prepare a report of its findings to the Secretary of Defense within 15 days of the conclusion of their deliberations.

The report contains a clear statement of the issues and the recommendations of the DSARC, including dissenting positions. The Chairman also prepares a proposed Decision Coordination Paper (DCP) action memorandum for the Secretary of Defense signature, directed to the Secretary of the Air Force and stating the Secretary of Defense decision and direction. The Chairman coordinates the action memorandum with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy DDR&E (T&E) and the CAIG Chairman. A Draft of the action memorandum is also forwarded to the Secretary of the Air Force for comment.

The ultimate decision rests with the Secretary of Defense. When he signs the DCP and issues the action memorandum, the Secretary of the Air Force must revise the DCP to incorporate the direction of the Secretary of Defense, and distribute it within 30 days.

4-25 A nautical mile is a unit of distance used for sea and air navigation based on the length of minute of arc of a great circle of the earth.

One "ordinary mile" = one statute mile = (0.869) nautical miles.

4-2C See Volume IV, Section 1.1.2.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

4-27

At the present time no sites are under consideration as part of a Milestone II decision. When a further consideration is given to deployment areas as part of the Deployment Area Environmental Impact Statement, those factors presented in this letter will be assessed, and should the South Platte Plains area be given further consideration, public hearings will be held in the major communities in the region.

5

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUALS

rec'd 7/25

Quincy, N. Feb. 69141
Sept 28, 1978

Deputy of Safety & Environment
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington D.C. 20330

Dear Sir

I am writing in conjunction with the possibility of a proposed site for the MX Missile should it come into existence.

It is in the hands of the Air Force to approve this proposition, since we have had such experience with the former Army Army Depot etc. Also, since it appears that this project would involve taking out of production some of the best land in the United States.

Also, I am wondering if this proposed idea is in the best interests of the SALT agreement.

Certainly there are better solutions to this situation. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Signed

Harold Altschuler

Quincy N. Feb. 69141

5-1

Oakley, Kans.
Sept. 21, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety,
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Sir:

In regard to your proposal of the MTC
Nuclear Missile Program in this area.

In the proposed 8,000 square miles, there
are many towns and many, many
acres of good grass land and rich farm
ground. If we farmers and cattlemen are
to feed the world, it can't be done if the
government comes along and takes our
land for this and that and something else
everytime someone has a new brainstorm.
These missiles are not going to produce
anything that will nourish our bodies.
This will uproot many families who have
lived here and tilled the soil for many
generations. The people living here will

be forced to move out. Very few are skilled enough to go elsewhere and find jobs to make enough money to support their families. Lots of these people are farmers and cattlemen who could never find land to farm or to raise cattle anywhere else. They are old enough that no company would want to train them just for a few years of work. These people have chosen to live in rural areas, not cities.

There are many new homes, hospitals, businesses, grain elevators and churches in this area. What will happen when all the people are evicted from this area? Who will finish paying for them?

In this proposed area of Northwest Kansas, Northeast Colorado and Southwest Nebraska, it will interfere with two major highways - I-70 and I-80, as well as many minor highways and quite a few railroads. To re-route these around this area would

5-2

be difficult as well as quite costly.

This is just a few of my objections. There are many more. There must be somewhere else this can be built, if it is necessary. Somewhere where there isn't so much good land, not so many people and the good roads and railroads.

People in this area are very upset to think all they have worked for, for so many years, could soon become government property. Our roots here are deep. Please leave us alone and put your missile base somewhere else.

Sincerely

Mr. John Bloom

Rt. 1 Box 23A

Oakley, Kansas 67748

328 Amherst Place
Lompoc, CA 93436

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF/MIQ)
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I attended the MX Milestone II EIS hearing in Lompoc on 30 August 1978, and would like to make the following observations and comments.

Very little was said about a Minuteman III upgrade concept in which existing VAFB LF's would be retrofitted and utilized for testing. This case represents the minimum EIS case and would have made the presentation more comprehensive and palatable to potential critics.

To be more specific about the Minuteman III upgrade, I envision this to be a Minuteman III with a AIRS type guidance package, extendable nozzle larger second and third stages, higher specific impulse propellents and increased number of advanced RV's. If the CEP is good enough it may be possible to increase the number of RV's to 6-8 with lower killotons/RV. This coupled with the construction of more and improved Minuteman silos with a "shell game" MAP concept, and possibly even the launch while under attack strategy should provide the deterrent necessary. It may not even prove necessary to provide an AIRS package but further upgrade and modify the NS-20 system using results from recent Minuteman III launches to better understand and model clock stability characteristics.

5-3

The advantages of this approach are many fold. First, much of the work can be done by progressive test and retrofit with minimal disruption and lead time deployment problems. Second, it should prove considerably less expensive from a hardware development, field modifications and range instrumentation modification standpoint. A third, and perhaps most important advantage, is that it appears far easier to "sell" modifications than it is to develop and deploy new weapon systems that have a very visible and high "new system" price tag. I have worked on too many "new" weapon systems that went from concept to R&D to the museum.

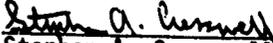
Another comment on the presentation was that the "pool" basing concept was approached in very narrow (no pun intended) and negative manner. "Pool" might be changed to "remote lakes" or "off shore" basing as a more viable technical approach. Of course then you might have the Navy launching SAC missiles and impact snail darters, kelp beds, etc.

5-4

Page - 2 -

Whatever course should be taken I hope it gets accomplished and deployed rapidly. It is very difficult to defend a country with blueprints or prototype test vehicles.

Yours truly


Stephen A. Cresswell

SAC:sa

To whom it may concern, CO-167

I am definitely against the proposal of using Colorado lands for MX missile sites.

The MX is a waste of land for a foolish concept. As fast as the world is growing, this land will be needed for habitat not underground missile trenches.

I am interested in knowing what type of fuel the MX will use. If the plans call for liquid oxidizer, a similar incident like Rock, Kansas could cause permanent harm to the environment.

5-5

The federal government has the land in Nevada to use for this project, so why lease or purchase more land in Colorado. Just another waste of the tax payers dollars!

I will fight the selection of Colorado land for this boondoggle project with all means at my disposal.

Thank you for listening to my opinion.

James J Ehrlich

Box 341

Keenesburg, Colo 80643

623 N. Hampton Road
Wichita, Kansas 67206
Sept. 21, 1978

The Deputy of Environment & Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF-MIC) *mc'd 9/25*
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention that our food producing land at Atwood, Kansas (Rawlins County) might be used for missile site expansion. This area of land is the bread basket of the world, because we have the temperate climate to raise cereal crops. The cheapest and best food on any market. Cereal crops in this area average 35 bu. per acre and upwards. These crops could become unfit for human or animal food, because of missile site leakage such as developed at Rock, Kansas in the Summer of 1978.

UNESCO which studies the world's food problems has already warned that human starvation which is endemic in some areas of the world could spread to other areas. As the majority of growing crops depend on local weather and atmospheric conditions which the human race to date has not learned to modify.

My ancestors at age 16 came out to Western Kansas, namely Atwood, Kansas, Rawlins County because there was no food at home in Central Europe. Here, at Atwood, they could grow food - wheat, corn, milo, barley, oats and meat -- cattle, hogs, chickens, ducks and geese. Also, alfalfa, grass and hay for forage for the meat animals. Can the missile poisons be kept out of the cereal fields, or would the crops be unfit for human and animal food? what happened at Rock, Kansas, where airmen died as a result of missile leakage? Where nearby families were evacuated from their homes and told to go to hospitals for evaluation.

5-6

These missiles -- powerful weapons -- for use in an all-out struggle with an enemy. Can it cause secondary damages which are all out of proportion to the benefits they can accomplish?

5-6 (con)

Our major hope in the long run must be to do business on a barter basis, if need be, with other nations. We have an abundance of cereal crops other nations need; whereas, these same Nations have oil, chrome, and other natural mineral resources which we need.

On the other hand - if we must have missile sites let's have them out in desert areas and not in our bread basket of cereal crops, or the center of our steak platters, because we have meat animals in such abundance for human food around Atwood, Kansas.

We respectfully urge a NO vote when considering this North West Kansas area as an MX, Milestone II missile site acquisition because of the seriousness of the items listed above.

Sincerely,

Agnes Elliott

Mrs. Agnes Elliott

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

Stratton, Nebraska
August 2nd. 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/IE)
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the South Platte Plains area and the MX missile. First I want to say I am proud to be an American citizen of the greatest country in the world. I am proud to live in Hitchcock County, Nebraska and proud to be a farmer, growing food for a hungry world.

My parents moved to this great country from Czechoslovakia when they were teenagers. My mother is now 94 so I feel she and my father contributed to this great land.

The cost of the MX missile Project is horrendous! The thought of \$5 billion for one mile of underground road is unbelievable! For less than that we could build a much needed bridge over the Republican river going into Stratton. We'd have money enough left over to improve the railroad crossing, in Stratton, where 7 children and 2 adults were killed 2 years ago. I'm sure many communities throughout the United States could use a small fraction of the money spent on this project to better use and serve the people in a better way.

We have the cost of the MX missile project to get it started, but how much will it cost to maintain through the years??? A project we hope we never have to use!

How much money has the United States spent in 1978 in promoting World Peace? I don't mean give away programs but Peace? Was it anywhere near \$5 million?

5-7

5-8

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FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

The russians said years ago they would bur us. I believe this could be true, but not with their reasons but by continuing the arms race and the United States government getting so far into debt our dollar won't be worth the paper on which it is printed. They want our government in debt.

In other words the Arms race must stop. We as a nation must use our knowledge and love of our fellowman to work for World Peace. We must put our trust in God and work together to save our beautiful Country and The world for future generations to enjoy. We can not with one hand support the SALT talks and with the other hand dig tunnels to hide our missiles. We must stop spending money we don't have for projects such as the MX Missiles.

Thank you for taking time to read my letter.

a concerned citizen,

Mar. Margaret Simon

August 26/1978

NE-37

Dear Sirs,

I'm writing with deep concern in consideration to the South Platte Plains MX missile site being ^{considered} located in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

We live on a 2,000 acre farm in the southwest part of Nebraska - in fact, we live in Hitchcock County Nebraska one mile north of the Rawlins County, Kansas line & Hitchcock County, Nebraska line. We have ^{about} reached the amount of area to be included in this project and, frankly, don't see how it could be missed by this site. I would sincerely appreciate knowing whether we are included in this area.

Here is my address: Stan Fainon
R R 2
Stratton, Neb
69043

5-9

Further more, it would rather not see
this project be started. It is my opinion
that who^{ever} thought of this "mad man's dream"
should spend his time thinking of more constructive
ideas. This project would be a waste of lives,
liveliness, a very sound sociological economic
structure (farming community), time, money, land,
values, morals and is a mockery of ever gaining a
halt in the arms race and with projects such as
these, the only peace ~~some~~ anyone will find is when
he dies.

This project should be totally forgotten about
because if this one is completed, there will
be no end to it.

As a conclusion, whoever thought of this
Mr. Joddy ~~is~~ a fraud, must be the devil
himself and should be locked away so he

wouldn't harm himself or anyone else.

I write not because ~~he~~ I'm a Communist,
but because I love this country of United States of
America and would die to defend and stand up
for all that is right and justice.

If this project or any like anywhere
should be completed, it will be unjust and wrong
to too many Red blooded Americans.

Stanley M. Fairmon

20 Sept.1978

Dr. Carlos D. Stern
Assistant Secretary of the
Airforce under Manpower, Reserve Affairs
Washington D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

As a citizen of one of the states proposed for the siting of the Airforce's MX missile, I would like to comment on the draft EIS. In addition to numerous objections to the selection of huge areas of both public and private land in New Mexico for the MX, I have several objections to the Airforce's plan to begin prototyping and development of the missile.

My first general area of objection concerns the tremendous cost of the project-- in terms of money, land, and water. The Southwest is an extremely fragile area, both in terms of its environment and economy. We simply cannot afford to have hundreds of miles of the most productive agricultural land in the country taken out of production and thousands of acre feet of scarce water used for the construction of missile silos and roads along which both real missiles and decoys will be shuttled. In terms of money, \$30 billion is simply too much for a system that may increase insecurity rather than provide security.

5-10

5-11

I am extremely concerned with the statements made by Gen Lew Allen, Air Force Chief of Staff who indicated that one strategy involved in the deployment of moveable missiles was the provision of a "great sponge" of targets with which to absorb enemy attack. As a taxpayer, I do not wish to pay to be a part of this "great sponge," nor do I wish to encourage the enemy to increase the number of warheads in his arsenal to make sure he can hit an unknown number of moveable missiles within this "great sponge." In addition, from reading excerpts from the Draft EIS, it appears that the MX is an extremely accurate weapon, to be targeted at enemy missile silos. In this respect it is a first strike weapon, which, as Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski has stated, could be "extremely, extremely, threatening" to the Soviet Union. It might even serve to encourage them into a first strike posture, thereby risking war, and undermining the SALT agreements.

5-12

5-13

In addition, there are many technical difficulties with the Multiple Aim Point plan including the increased need and cost of security at each of the vertical shelters, the possibility of traffic accidents with radiological consequences, and others. The Airforce needs to address these issues in the final EIS, as well as the following points: the social impact on local townes, the withdrawal of land from hunting & fishing, the degree of interference the MX will present to the Very Large Array located in Southern New Mexico, a more precise cost/benefit justification for the withdrawal of land from agriculture and cattle grazing and the use of thousands of acre feet of water needed for industry and agriculture.

5-14

5-15

The Airforce needs to examine the alternatives to the MX,

including reliance on existing ICBMs, and a more vigorous pursuit of the SALT talks. This should be included in the final EIS.

5-16

At this time I would also like to request, formally, that briefings be held in New Mexico by an Airforce Officer familiar with the proposed MX sites-- and their impacts-- in New Mexico. These briefings, of course, should not preclude public hearings on the MX to be held in 1979.

5-17

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the MX project.

Yours,

Dede Feldman

Dede Feldman
1821 Meadowview NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104

rec'd 9/26

Atwood, Kansas
September 21, 1978

The Deputy of Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF-MIQ)
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I would like to express the views of my husband and myself on the impact of the MX Missile and the effect it would have if placed in our area.

Preliminary studies made no mention of the production of wheat here. Nor did it define correct land values.

No adequate study has been made to show the results of the loss of agricultural contributions and its affect on the total agricultural output of this country.

5-18

None of our communities could support the influx of people needed to build or operate this type of project. Their day to day needs could not be met.

Schools, road upkeep, sewers, policing and other tax-related services could not possibly be provided by the taxpayers.

There is at this time the start of a flurry of oil activity which could possibly be of just as great a value to the welfare of our nation.

In other words, we are adamantly opposed to the placing of a missile site in Rawlins County or Northwest Kansas.

Sincerely,

Wayne I. Gatlin
Mrs. Wayne I. Gatlin

cc's/Senator Bob Dole, Cong. Keith Sebelius, Gov. Robert Bennett, State Senator Richard Gannon, Cong. Mike Hayden

107-25



WAUNETA FALLS BANK

WAUNETA, NEBRASKA 69045 • 308-394-5720

Sept. 17, 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MiQ)
Washington, D. C. 20330

Gentlemen,

I read with interest and much concern an article in our local paper entitled "MX Missile Site is Planned in three--state area of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado". I suppose there might be some logic behind the decision to consider the area that the article points out as one of the areas considered, however, it would seem that one of the considerations could not have been the current use of the land nor the people that have for years been making a very good living off the land. I would think that there might just be thousands of acres of land in the country that today is "worthless and uninhabited and might just be better suited for this type of large project".

The map that is am looking at that came from Volume IV, page 62 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, MX: Milestone II indicates that some of the very best farm ground in Southwestern Nebraska is being considered, when directly north there are hundreds of thousands of acres of grass land that does not have a tillable value nor the population that the other proposed area has.

I would certainly hope that any further decision relative to the use of this land as outlined will be given public airing. How soon do you anticipate something will happen relative to this project, regardless of where it is placed?

5-19

Again, it would seem to me and I am sure to the vast majority of the citizens of this area, that there have to be areas in the United States that would not be impacted to the degree that the article indicates we would be, ie., "VERY LARGE" in most areas.

I trust that either you or our Congresswoman or Senators can shed some very positive light on this subject and that we will be dropped from you list of considered areas!

Sincerely,

John M. Green
Executive Vice-President

jmg
cc: Congresswoman Virginia D. Smith
Senator Carl T. Curtis

J. Wiley Green
President

John M. Green
Executive Vice President

Keith J. Sexton
Vice President & Cashier

NE-42

Benkelman, Mo.
Aug 25, 1978

The Dept. for Environment & Safety
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:
The proposed M-X Missile System is being discussed by the people. I heard about it a few days ago. A lot of questions needs to be answered before we get to the impact of the environment.

One is this system needed? If we are to trust our government we have been led to believe we have it with our navy submarines.

This system put on land would reduce the target area to destroy the system whereas the system in seas of the world would produce unlimited target areas to destroy the system.

The South Platte Plains area has some of the most productive irrigated land also some of the best brood wheat is produced in this area. Also this is not a sparsely populated area.

If this system is needed it would seem if the land presently used by the military & expanded in the sparsely populated areas could be used with less impact on the environment.

Sincerely

B. G. Hattwick

5-20

NE-55

Aug 18, 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Spitz;

Is the map from Draft Environment Impact Statement
MX Milestone 11, Figure 1-11 going to cover this
area, or could it be even more? I need to know
more, as I'm in the area mentioned. How soon
would this project begin also? Will this require
the farmers to move off the land and etc?

5-21

Can other words let me know what will take
place and what I will need to be informed on.

Thankyou!

Y - Sincerely,
Mrs. Gordon Sanchez
Rt 1 - Alameda, Nbr 69040

NE-21

Donna Hall
R.R.#2
Benkelman, Nebraska

August 31, 1978

Dear Sirs;

I am writing you concerning the proposed MX missile for this TRI-STATE AREA, which you refer to as the South Platte Plains.

I don't know which of the following is the most important factor, but, all of them are to be considered. This is a big farming community which is important to the rest of the country and world as they depend on us for food. What would this MX missile do for that? Besides ruining good farmland, there are a lot of people who consider this their home, me being one of them. Also, the missile would make this area a prime target for the Soviet's own missiles. No one likes that idea either. And, I really don't really see the need for more missiles to "prepare for war."

5-22

5-23

Also, I think that it is very unfair for not informing the people in this area about this missile plan. We probably wouldn't even know about it if it hadn't been for the concerned people of Nebraskans For Peace who were kind enough to warn us of this idiotic idea. All of us make mistakes primarily because we don't think of all the consequences, so please think again before you ruin good land and people's homes.

Take for example, the island that was in the news this week, I am not sure of the name of it, but the land has had nuclear wastes dumped on it. It is totally useless now and the people have been forced off of because it is so dangerous with all of the nuclear radiation that is now there. And it will remain useless and hazardous for many, many thousands of years. And you still want to build more nuclear power plants??? This I cannot believe.

These nuclear plants and bombs, if used, will change the whole course of human history and then what will be left? Nothing for future generations to build on, that is, if there is a generation even left to build. The land will be unfit for human inhabitation.

If you consider all of these consequences and also read the ^{book} called "Hiroshima" by John Hersey, and still want to use nuclear power, it is in my opinion that you all need your heads examined.

Thank you for your time in reading my letter of great concern for the welfare of my life and country.

A concerned citizen,
Donna Hall

NI-63

September 8, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of Secretary for the Air Force
(SAF-MIO) Washington, D. C. 20330

To Whom this may Concern:

"Reference to the MX-Missile and their possible
Sites being located in Western Nebraska"

I am very much opposed to the missile sites which may be put in our area around Gurley, Dalton and Sidney, Nebraska. I am a native of Western Nebraska and have seen many changes in our land, our crops, our wild life, our industry and our population. When you take away our land, we have no crops which will hurt or close down many elevators as well as other industries and our population will inturn decrease because of this.

There are alot of farms in our area that have been in a family since the early 1900's. How would you feel if the government came in and took all this away, especially if you had lived on this place for a great deal of years and worked so hard to build up a profiting crop and stock?? How about the other farmers who have so much invested in their equipment...Sure, they may get a good price for the land but then they have to find a place to live with that money and no way to pay for their equipment. Plus anymore, if all you know is farming, it would be very hard to find another job. I know this because I hire people with my company and it is very hard to change, especially if you have to pull up stakes and move to a different area of the state.

The area farmers work very close with our Wildlife Commission and we have a good healthy variety of animals in our area now. One would hate to destroy or loese these animals from our area.

I heard the other day from a very good source, that there are two or three other states that may want the missiles, Is this true? I appreciate very much you hearing me out on this and I would like a reply from you if possible.

5-24

Sincerely yours

Allen G. Hardwick

18 September 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20330

Subject: Comments Relevant to the Draft Environmental Impact
Statement (EIS) on MX: Milestone II.

The subject EIS is so full of extraneous background data and spent so much time trying to justify the military/political need for an MX Program that it forgot to emphasize the real environmental issues and alternatives. Therefore, specific comments concerning this EIS would serve no useful purpose in the decision making process.

The Full-Scale Engineering Development (Milestone II) decision point could be better served by having stopped at the assessment phase and using a finding of no significant impact and not preparing an environmental impact statement.

I recommend that the final EIS not be a carbon copy of the draft document, but that a new one be generated to better serve as the means for assessing the environmental impact of proposed Air Force action, rather than justifying decisions already made.

5-25


EUGENE E. JOHNSTON
5475 W. Lehigh Avenue
Denver, CO 80235

CO-62

Sept 1-78

Secretary of the Air Force
Washington D.C. 20330.

Dear Sir,

Am writing about the
MX Nuclear Missile program which
is designated for the South Platte Plains
which includes western Nebraska, Kansas
and north eastern Colorado.

We are opposed to this plan.

Why put it in a rich farming
community when there are
miles and miles of poor land which
won't even keep a cow or horse alive
in New Mexico and Arizona.

Are you trying to put a lot of
young people out of work and their
homes too.

What about us old people who
own our homes here.

~~Use~~ Use your head and take land
that doesn't grow anything.

Why do we always have to have land

5-26

to store these dangerous weapons.
Why always get ready for war
when everyone wants peace.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Klein

516 W. 2nd Ave

Yuma, Colorado

80759

September 15, 1978

Sir:

We are writing in regard to the M-X Nuclear Waste Program. The Air Force is currently planning for the South Platte Plains. What happens to the people in this 8,000 square mile area? Are you going to transport them to some other area? Chase them from their homes? We are a young family. Just last year we bought a dairy farm - something that was a dream come true. Will you just move us off? We have lived in this area all our lives. Do you think we will give it up?

What happens to the land after the Air Force is finished? How many years will it be before anyone can safely use it without fear of radiation?

We express a firm commitment AGAINST the M-X Project.

Mr. & Mrs. Ron Lazer
Ginnell, Kansas

5-27

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO LDC

Julesburg, Colo.
Aug. 29, 1978

Dear Sirs;

I am writing concerning the MX missile sight which you are considering placing in the South Platte Plains in Eastern Colo.

Of course, we object. This area has the best hard red winter wheat land in the U.S.

We have worked hard through wind, hail, drouth and low prices to finely pay for our land.

We are not large farmers. We have a lot of money invested in machinery and buildings.

We have read some of the literature available and saw the map of the site, but would like more detailed information such as ;

Would Air Force buy all the land in the 5000 to 8000 sq. miles?

If so, how would land be appraised?

Would all the farmers have to move out of the site?

The impact statement says agriculture could continue in point security but no structures would be allowed. Does this mean land around missile site could be farmed, within the site or outside of the area, in otherwords will there be any farming in the 5000 sq. mi. area?

What will happen to the towns in the area?

If we are forced to sell our land to the Air Force, how will the government handle the capital gain and income from the land under these circumstances?

What will we do with our machinery, if there's no farming in the area, no one will want to buy it?

When will the sight be picked?

When will the land have to be vacated, at the beginning of the project or at the finish?

These questions are very important to us and we would appreciate you answering the ones you can. Thank You

Yours truly,
Deane E. Maack

5-28

CO-115

Mary McCaffrey
Berbert, Colo. 80834
September 2, 1978

The Deputy for Environmental Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

In response to your Two-State study for
mobile missile location I am sure you need
to do some more home work.

I live in a prime agricultural area of
irrigation, dry land farming, range land and
cattle feed lots. Enclosed is a newspaper
clipping stating facts of two counties proposed
for m x missile site and surrounding counties.
If this rich land is condemned who will
help feed the consumers?

There is an abundance of good clean air and
pure water in our deep Ogallala water basin.
Why do you want to take the chance of

(cont)

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FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

contaminating this. You may someday need this deep clean water to quench your thirst.

Also how can the farmers who are buying this land pay for it after the land is condemned. I personally have more than 20 years left to pay for the land I am buying at my present income if I have no income than what? Lots of farmers are in deeper financially than I am.

Also the life line of all the towns in the Tri-State Study 11 X missile site are very dependent on agriculture.

How do you propose to find employment for 100,000 people in a new location after you condemn their land and livelihood?

5-29

Why does the government always think everything has to be new? Why can't they cut their spending by repairing or updating present means of defense. A new missile or missile location won't do any good but we quite giving our secrets and technology to the

5-30

Communist countries.

I believe the individual owners of the land and the people of the affected areas involved should be informed of all information of plans that affect them today and tomorrow. Not to be thrown at them with all blueprints already planned.

Don't the people of this Great Country have a say so any more?

If you haven't guessed by now you know I am against this M x missile site in this tri-state area.

Yours Truly,

Mary McCaffrey

Ki? Carson County Ranked Third in 1976 Production

Ki? Carson County farmers produced a crop production value of \$71,362,000 in 1976 to rank third in the state in overall production.

Placing first was Weld County with a tremendous production of \$119,416,000. Yuma County was second with \$65,200,000. Morgan, fourth with \$36,550,000. Logan, fifth with \$32,361,300.

The statistics were released last week by the Colorado Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Ki? Carson County was second in overall production of winter wheat in 1977, producing 5,988,500 bushels. Washington County was the number one producer of wheat with 5,765,000 bushels. Third place went to

Kiowa with 5,124,000 bushels, fourth, Phillips, 4,960,000, fifth, Adams, 4,745,000.

Yuma County was the top producer of corn for grain in 1977, according to the Colorado Department of Agriculture. Yuma produced a total of 10,000,000 bushels of corn. Comeg in second was Weld County with 11,200,000 bushels. Third, Phillips, 6,880,000; Ki? Carson County was fourth in corn production with 5,200,000 bushels. Fifth spot was Morgan County with 2,720,000.

Ki? Carson County was fifth in production of dry beans in 1977 with 30,000 cwt. First place county was Weld with 300,000 cwt. Second, Morgan, 241,000 cwt., third, Pueblo, 197,700 cwt., fourth, Phillips, 164,000 cwt.

(continued on page 3)

THE BURLINGTON RECORD County Third In Production

A Community Newspaper Recording and Interpreting the Activities, Interests and News of Ki? Carson County

90th Year

Burlington, Colorado, Thursday, August 24, 1978

(continued from page 1)

Sugar beet production in 1977 was topped by Weld County with 600,000 tons; second was Morgan with 160,000 tons; third was Ki? Carson County with 110,000 tons; fourth, Larimer County, 101,000 tons. fifth, Yuma County, 60,000 tons.

Once again, Weld County was the leader in corn for silage in 1977. Weld produced 1,000,000 bushels of corn. Larimer was second with 600,000 bushels; Yuma, third, 220,000 bushels; Ki? Carson County, fourth, 170,000 bushels. Otter County, fifth, 171,000 bushels of corn for silage.

Ki? Carson County was also fifth with cattle and calves on farms, 1976, with 140,000 head. Weld County was the leader in this department with 600,000 head; Morgan, second, 500,000; Logan, third, 300,000; Yuma, fourth, 100,000 head of cattle and calves.

Obviously, from all of these figures, Weld County is far and away the number one county in the state in overall crop production, and is also one of the top counties in the United States in overall production.

NE-32 Spalding, Neb.
Aug. 29, 1978.

Gentlemen;

In regard to your proposal to locate armed Nuclear Missiles in the South Platte Plains Area of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado or any other part of Nebraska, we would like to emphasize that there are farmers and ranchers living in the area, and we don't believe we should be subjected to the possible danger to health and loss or ruination of our land.

Agriculture is our way of life and it is also important to our Country.

5-31

If there is no danger involved or no possibility of economic problems or utility shortages why not leave us alone and locate it by a large city?

We realize that the rural people are a minority when it comes to voting, but why stick us with projects like this?

(over)

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Sincerely,

Loretta M. Mc Lowen;

Mary K. Mc Lowen

Spalding, Nebraska, 68665.

rec'd 9/26

Royal Meyer
Rt 1 Box 118
Gallala NE
69153

I'm 17 years old and I suffer to think of the way I will have to live my life with the way the the government is trying to take over and how such project as the MX missile could destroy my generation

I'm all for defense but the next peice of food you put in your mouth think what it would be like not to eat and then think how powerful of weapon food is. In many wars it has made the decision for many troops so don't even consider taking farm ground.

By the time the missile is built it will be obsolet the transistor is a good example by the time they got them perfected they were obsolete and IC's took over. people are expermenting with lasors in 5 or 6 years it might be the ultimate weapon

I think to even hint about an above ground facility is absurd. If built right not a trench but a hole would be maxian security from every one and put the "entis" with

skelton missiles the very same
thing could be done in the ocean
but for protection the nation is
the only way to go.

I heard that for every mx missile
an old one has to go out why cant
the new one go were the old one was

5-32

I am very perturbed at the short
period of time we have to act when
it will effect our lives forever

Use the land you got this nation
is already in the hole (debt)

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NE-47

LISCO STATE BANK

ESTABLISHED 1909

LISCO, NEBR. 69148

August 24, 1978

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of Air Force
SAF/NIQ
Washington D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

It has just been brought to my attention that the Air Force is considering Western Nebraska as a possible site location for the MX Missile site. Assuming that the vertical shelter base is being considered, could you tell me what the probability is of the Air Force implementing this plan? Furthermore should they implement the vertical shelter base plan, in your opinion are they likely to select the area security plan or the point security plan? Should the area security plan be selected, you can imagine the impact that it would have on our area. I am involved in the banking industry in Lisco and Dalton, Nebraska and my trade area would have a great effect in both communities. If this is the case then I would feel that a public hearing should be conducted in our area so that questions concerning the residents of the area could be answered as well as giving people in this area an opportunity to testify.

5-33

Your assistance and response concerning this matter would be greatly appreciated. Thank you kindly.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Olson
President
THO:em

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FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

CO-158

Yuma, Colorado.
Sept. 9, 1978.

Deputy for Environmental Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force HQ
Washington, D. C. 20330

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our opposition to the tentative plans for a Mobile Missile Complex in the Yuma area.

We know the need for this Missile Complex is great --- but truly, you would be doing an injustice to the American people by condemning this fine agricultural area, which only recently became a fertile farming country ---- due to the advent of Pivot Irrigation Systems. Prior to irrigation in Northeastern Colorado, much of this land was seemingly worthless; but now most of this ground is highly productive, thanks to water, fertilization and better farming methods.

The American people cannot survive long without a good Defense System, but neither can they survive long without food ---- and the Agricultural products raised in this area IS food for many, many Americans. Please, oh, please reconsider, ---- and do much more research before your final decision to Condemn our area.

Then too, we are very much concerned about our loved ones in the Yuma Cemetery (established in 1888) and the number of cemeteries within a 50 mile radius of Yuma. Would you be planning to move all those bodies to another place, if this area is designated as a Missile site? What an enormous cost this will be to your budget ---- and of course eventually to the tax payer. There are approximately 5000 graves in the Yuma cemetery alone, -- no doubt a like number in each of the cemeteries in the towns of Huxtun, Paoli, Holyoke, Fleming, Daily, Otis, Akron, Brush, Lockley, Gray, Joes, Idalia, and Vernon. Then there are a number of cemeteries in between with burials in the early 1800's. One such isolated cemetery has been cared for the past 20 years by our Grange as a Community Service Project.

There no doubt has been a good many reasons brought to your attention, for reconsidering the tentative plans for a Missile site in this part of the country ---- may we beg of you ---- that you give all these reasons your sincere and thoughtful attention.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Powell, Sr.
134 North Albany,
Yuma, Colo. 80759.

*Bill + Marie
Powell*

5-34

For a moment how you would give up with these young ladies,
you were talking about for the future?

Wouldn't it be much better to have them that already
belong to the U. S. Government if this is really
necessary? Some much of them belong to the Government.

5-38

I'm not against National Defense. My husband served
20 years in the Army. So do think you much believe in
the system. But in this matter — this is just not
the logical solution — at least so in my opinion.

Sincerely most concerned,
Mrs. Josephine B. B. B.
Star Route
Burlington N.H. 69221

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY FRAGMENT
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDG

Renee Renzelman
Star Route, Box 12
Wray, CO 80758
Sept. 19, 1978

The Deputy of Environmental Safety,
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I am writing to request information on the MX Missile System. I am doing a research paper and need any information that you can give me on this subject.

If possible, I need to know the areas being considered, how these areas were chosen, the approximate cost, more about the missiles, how the system will affect the people, & why you have chosen this system, etc.

5-39

If the South Platte Plains area would be chosen, could you explain what area would have to be condemned and why.

5-40

I have read a lot of articles and they all seem to have a different story, so I would like to hear it from the right source.

I would appreciate it if you would send me any information that can be released.

Sincerely yours,

Renee Renzelman

Renee Renzelman

NE-11

Rt. 3, Box 54
Curtis, Nebr. 69025
Sept. 1, 1978

Deputy for Environment + Safety
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20330

As a resident of one of the areas being proposed for an MX missile site I am urging you to put a stop to this madness. This country can ill afford the loss of over 5 million acres of highly productive cropland for an installation too complex to work properly and too big to be guarded against accident or sabotage. Not only would those of us within the proposed area lose our land, our homes, and the only way of life we know, but those who remain in surrounding counties would be put in extreme danger of nuclear accidents.

Do you expect us to believe you can keep nuclear warheads in constant motion through tunnels and over roadways indefinitely without accidents?

5-41

- 2 -

Most of us who farm and ranch in southwest Nebraska have been rural people for many generations. The land and our skills with it are all we have. If you take it away from us we won't be able to find work in the cities — and we certainly won't work for you, helping to tear up our homes.

When and where will hearings be held concerning the MX missiles? Why has no government agency given us any notification about this project?

5-42

What could the Russians possibly do to us that would be any worse than what you're proposing?

I hope to get a response from you soon and with some specific information about your plans and about hearings we can take part in.

Mary Schaffert
Curtis, Nebraska 69025

September 1, 1978

U.S. Air Force
Deputy for Environment and Safety
SAF-MIQ
the Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

RE: MX Missile Site called South Platte Plains

Gentlemen:

I am very much against the proposed MX missile and certainly do not want it stationed in the area called the South Platte Plains. I have many objections which I think are worth consideration.

1. The area of the South Platte Plains includes much good farm and ranch land. In spite of the current overproduction of food-stuffs, this is by no means a worldwide trend, nor are our food reserves so great that we can afford to take large areas permanently out of production. As the population continues to increase, so will our need for good cropland.
2. Property in this area sells for a high price. What with the expense of the tunnel construction, of the missiles themselves, along with the cost of the land, this would be a tremendously expensive undertaking.
3. The subsoil of this area consists of a loose, fine clay soil which has never been packed. As any farmer can tell you, any disturbance of this clay results in wash-outs and deep sink-holes on the surface. I do not think this is appropriate for an extensive tunnel system.
4. Extensive tunnels and road-building would destroy completely an already fragile wildlife situation.
5. A defense system which requires the constant moving of a large missile must certainly require a great deal of energy. In these times of energy scarcity, is this a good plan?
6. As I understand it, the purpose of constantly moving the missiles is to make it difficult for the enemy to know just where the missiles are to destroy them. Would not the enemy military merely blanket the area with bombs? And what happens to the MX missiles when a tunnel collapses?

5-43

5-44

It has gotten to the point where many people feel that they would rather risk the destruction of their homes by a foreign military attack, than to certainly have their homes destroyed by their own defense system.

Sincerely,

Nancy G. Schaffert

Ms. Nancy G. Schaffert
Route 3, Box 54
Curtis, Nebraska 69025

cc. President Jimmy Carter
Secretary of Defense Harold Brown

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
FROM LOJEX FURNISHED TO DDC

M-X Nuclear Missile Program

Russell J. Shaw, Lt/Col USAF/Ret
6094 Moon Place
Mira Loma, Calif 91752
(714) 685-4812 22 Sep 78

Deputy for Environment + Safety,
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

rec'd 9/26

Sir:

The Oakley Graphic, a Kansas newspaper, carried a negative article 14 Sept concerning the Air Force interest in the site selection for this missile program.

I wish to go on record strongly supporting the USAF position. Those landholders do not want to lose their wheat subsidies, their drought relief checks, or the inflated government purchase prices paid when surplus grain is sold to communist nations at ridiculous rates.

Should the Air Force collect data from the Department of Agriculture and US Treasury, it would be useful. The cost to taxpayers to support the grain operators would pay for a large measure of the M-X Silo expenditures.

Does this project encompass this 1/2 square mile in southwest Lyon County: NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Section 7, Township 15 South, Range 37, East of the 6th P.M., Lyon County, Kansas?

If so, this undeveloped half-section can be readily made available for a five (5) year lease, if desired, by your office. It is pasture land held by my family members undivided, seven of us sharing the 320 acres. And if not needed by your office, we wish you success in the project.

Russell J. Shaw
Lt/Col USAF/Ret

5-45

Box 157
Long Pine, NE 69217
August 27, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIO)
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I am writing concerning the proposed site of a new Air Force nuclear missile base, that is, in the "South Platte Plains." I am a native of western Kansas and a resident of northwestern Nebraska, and I highly value the land, water, and other agricultural resources of this plains area. I am very strongly opposed to the building of a nuclear missile site in this area.

Besides being opposed to the proposed missile base due to agricultural reasons, I am opposed to all construction and sale of nuclear weapons. I believe our country has to take the first step in disarmament if we ever hope to achieve world peace. Please consider the potent danger to human life you are creating in constructing such heinous weapons of war.

From studying that I have recently done, I am aware that already our U.S. arsenals contain enough weapons to destroy the entire world twelve times. Why is there a need to continue to build more weapons, and especially ones that have deadly contaminants resulting from their construction?

5-46

I cannot believe that this is what the Creator has designed for the world that He created.

Sincerely,
Sister Hope Steffens
Sister Hope Steffens,
Sandhills Catholic Parishes

NF - 67

816 Highland Drive
Ogallala, Nebraska 69153
August 29, 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
(SAF/M10)
Washington, D.C. 92409

Dear Sir:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement MX:
Milestone II and feel it is imperative to comment.

The environmental impact study incorrectly characterizes the South Plains in several crucial respects. It says that the major use of the soil is "for grazing and haymowing with limited areas of dry farming. Inadequate quantity or quality of groundwater limits the development of irrigated agriculture." The criteria does not take into account that in 1975, in the Southwest Nebraska counties alone, more than one million acres were irrigated. The study only mentions "some production of oats, corn and sugar beets." The Platte Valley accounts for one-fifth on the State's sugar beet production. Lands south of the Platte comprise some of the best wheat growing areas of the State, providing almost one-quarter of Nebraska's total production of this crop. 15% of the cattle in the State are located in this area. These figures come from Economic Development in Southwest Nebraska, 1977, prepared by the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, made available by the Cornhusker Council of Governments. They do not even include the extremely productive land in Western Kansas or the land along the Platte in Colorado.

5-47

The impact study makes light of the overall importance of agriculture in the South Plains region. It correctly quotes statistics (IV-65) that indicate that more income is received, and more people are employed, in non-farm enterprises. But what they fail to mention is that most of those other commercial or industrial enterprises directly or indirectly derive their existence from agriculture, and would fold without the agricultural land base.

5-48

The impact study also misrepresents the housing situation. It implies that the occupancy level is low. To the contrary, that a housing shortage exists is commonly known, and the continuation of the situation is projected. (See again Economic Development in the Southwest).

5-49

As if eliminating the inhabitants and the agricultural production is not enough, the impact study cites as endangered species, the black-footed ferret; the swift fox; the greater and lesser prairie chickens; the sharp-tailed grouse; and the mountain plover; without explaining what the net effect on these animals will be.

5-50

The water quantity information does not take into account the current problem in many of the South Plains counties of a rapidly dropping, non-replenishing water table. Two counties have put restrictions on the drilling of new wells. The study (IV-66) concludes that there will be enough water if it is "properly managed." What exactly does that mean? Will irrigation wells be shut off to accommodate the missile pool? A more serious analysis is needed and the full effect on the other water users must be shown before the Air Force can assume that 3-12 billion gallons per year will be available for missile development.

5-51

The study states that there is a risk of an accident resulting in a radioactive spill in the area, particularly if the transporter is on public roads (IV-102). But it gives us no details of such a tremendous impact nor does it outline any precautions that will be taken.

5-52

One of the screening criteria is the presence of oil and gas resources. Here, too, the study is incomplete. 90% of the area is covered by active oil and gas leases by major oil and gas companies. Much of the gas has low pressure level and some have been in production for 20 years.

5-53

The impact study does not address what will happen to the highly profitable Burlington railroad route or the new railroad route which carries 100 carloads of coal through the South Plains parallel to Highway 23.

5-54

The climate information should alert decision-makers to the fact that severe storms are frequent and power outages caused by lightning are not uncommon. An area that meteorologists call "Hail Alley" is included in the South Plains. Icestorms break down electrical wires and snow storms have made the roads impassible for several days. This certainly should be considered in the decision to use large missile transporters and various "quick reaction" alert teams.

5-55

The study said that the cost will be between \$15 and \$20 billion dollars (I-89). Senator Tom McIntyre of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Senate Armed Service Research and Development Subcommittee, said the overall program was hideously expensive at \$40 billion (Aviation Week & Space Technology, Oct. 1977). We know that the project will be highly inflationary and divert vast amounts of our monetary and natural resource, but just what will be the cost? Why the discrepancy?

5-56

In all, the evaluation of alternatives can only be as good as the method and information used. First, we believe that the criteria used to select the alternative areas; so called "geotechnical," is unacceptable. It does not specifically detail or substantively consider the number of human beings that would be displaced, or the amount of agricultural production that will be eliminated.

Secondly, we would like you to take note of the climate conditions, the cost discrepancy, and the lack of analysis on radioactive contamination danger on the effect of the project on the endangered species.

Third, much of the information used for comparative evaluation is either outdated or too conclusory to paint an accurate picture of the South Plains. We have mentioned specifically the oil and gas resources, the water quantity, agricultural production, housing vacancies and the transportation system. To base an earth-shattering decision on such information would be a tragedy for all.

Pursuant to CFR 32 Section 214.8 viii(a), we request a series of hearings to be held in the South Plains Region on this draft statement.

Sincerely,

Amy Svoboda
Mark A. Svoboda
John H. Svoboda

CO-148

FROM:
James Teply
2761 C¹/₄ Rd.
Grand Junction, CO.
81501

TO:
Deputy for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
Pentagon,
Washington, DC 20330

Sir:

I have a question regarding the possible location of the Milestone II missile in the Nebraska/Colorado/Kansas site.

Assume this site is chosen and the Milestone II is operational in this area. This would mean that the Air Force would buy this land and not use it for the agriculture or farming purposes it now is used for. When the Milestone II becomes an obsolete system, say in the year 2000, what then becomes of this productive land?

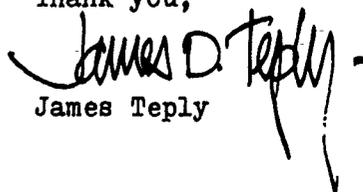
There is a possibility that 56 sections of land could be taken out of the ownership of what now is the 'family farm'. When this land becomes saleable again, are there any safeguards to prevent this from becoming one giant farm of the Agri-business industry? Would any attempts be made to return this land to heirs or to the small rancher/farmer.

5-57

I would not want to see this program, or system, become a method to allow the giant Agri-business industry to gain control of a large area of farmland, with the resulting monopoly and control it would have over local small farmers, cities, industry and business.

I would like to see this question addressed in future presentations.

Thank you,


James Teply

US-1

29 August 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/NIQ)
Washington, D.C. 20330

SUBJECT: Comments/Queries regarding location (proposed) of
Project M-X

Gentlemen:

1. Recently my wife and I read articles in the newspapers of St. Francis, Kansas, and Benkleman, Nebraska, regarding the proposed location of Project M-X in northwest Kansas, Northeast Colorado, and southwest Nebraska. In the articles read, it stated that if there were any questions/comments, they should be in your office by NLT 5 September 1978. As my wife's parents have their farm and original homesite in northern Cheyenne County, KS, we are quite interested in this matter.

2. Our comments/queries are as follow:

a. As we understand, if this proposed location is approved, all farmers and ranchers would be excluded after the purchase of the land. Therefore:

1) Who would determine the value of the land and on what basis?

2) How would the DOD, specifically the Department of the Air Force, justify the taking out of use farm land (i.e., corn, maize, wheat, etc.) and grazing land?

3) What does the Air Force and/or DOD plan to do with the civilian agricultural community (farmers/ranchers) who will be displaced if this location is approved?

4) What will happen to the numerous communities which lie within the proposed location boundaries, such as Wheeler, Bird City, Oakley, and Colby, KS?

b. It is interesting to note that there is at least one large tract of government, albeit military, land available, this being the Smokey Hill AF Bomb/Gunnery Range adjacent to the former Schilling AFB, Salina, KS.

1) Why could not such property as this be utilized?

2) Why could not such land that is more sparsely populated or/and of less agricultural value not be used?

3) Has DOD and/or Department of the Air Force considered such other sites/locations?

5-58

PAGE 2

29 August 1978

SUBJECT: Comments/queries regarding location (proposed) of
Project M-X

c. Has DOD, specifically Department of the Air Force, given the local populace inside the prospective/proposed site location a complete and detailed briefing of what can be expected if the project is approved and put into operation, to include prospect of first-strike area targetting by hostile forces in the event of armed conflict?

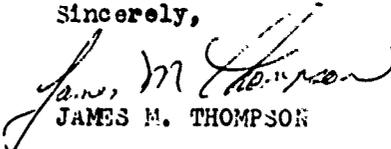
5-58(cont)

1) If not, why?

2) If so, how detailed was the information disseminated and to whom was it disseminated?

3. Although my wife and I do not reside currently in northwest Kansas, her entire family does reside within the affected area. Because of this, we are very interested in this matter and would appreciate hearing from your office on the above queries.

Sincerely,


JAMES M. THOMPSON

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Thompson
5102 Bayberry Lane
Greensboro, NC 27405

rec'd 9/26. Sept. 20, 1970

To The:

Deputy of Environment + Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

I am categorically opposed to the proposed MX missile site being located in South Central and South West Tex. for a number of reasons.

The farm families that will become displaced is in complete inconsistency with our Government's world wide policy and concern for human rights. Keep in mind that this area houses a multitude of farms + ranches

owned and operated by
the same family for
in some cases the last
100 years.

What freedom of choice
does this project and our
democracy offer these people
that would be run off
their own hard earned land
and out of their beloved homes!

How will the arms limitation
agreement be in line with
this project? I doubt it will.
It can't possibly appear we are
a country dedicated to peace
with such a huge war
project being constructed.

5-59

Sincerely
Mrs. J. M. Thompson.

PERRY INTERNATIONAL, INC.

117 SOUTH 17TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103 USA
TELEPHONE (215) 665-1130
TELEX 830216 PERRY INTL PHA

August 24, 1978

Mr. Carlos Stern, Ph.D.
Deputy for Environment & Safety
Office of the Secretary USAF (SAF/MIQ)
Pentagon, Washington D.C. 20330

Ref: Letter 14 Aug. 1970 SAF/MIQ to Perry International,
MX Milestone II EIS

Dear Mr. Stern:

We have reviewed Volume IV, Basing Mode Evaluation of the MX EIS, particularly with regard to the electrical power requirements developed for the various BMCA's. We found it helpful in a general sense for one of our clients to assess the potential MX basing business impact.

It would be helpful in further impact studies if somewhat greater detail could be provided as to how the various requirements of the several BMCA's may or could be met. We would find this especially helpful.

5-60

Very Truly yours,

Robert A. Webster

Robert A. Webster

RAW:sj

VS-5

5 September 1978

Deputy for Environment and Safety
SAP/NIQ
Office of the Assistant Secretary, USAF
Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Attention: Dr. Carlos Stern
Deputy for Environment & Safety

Reference: Draft E.I.S. for MX: Milestone II

Gentlemen:

After carefully reading this E.I.S., my observations are as follows:

1.0 Program Overview. Page I-77, Background (3.5.5.2). If the vertical shelter is indeed more protective and less expensive, which was known from Minuteman studies, why expand further R&D funds to analyze the other shelter schemes ?

5-61

2.0 Program Overview. Page I-81, Have Host (3.6.1.1). My experience with EIA/EIS investigations in the desert on the SOHIO Mid-Continent/ West Coast Pipeline Project show that the desert cannot recover and heal itself from construction activities for a period of no less than a century, and perhaps much longer.

2.1 Further, it has been shown that recreation vehicles (such as four-wheel-drive jeeps, dune buggies, and motorcycles) follow construction roads, thus further intruding into unspoiled portions of the desert.

5-62

2.2 California and other states have considered banning recreational vehicles for just the reason mentioned above in 2.1.

2.3 Desert flood plains are extremely delicate and paths of rainwater run-off are easily affected by construction. This fact alone could radically alter large expanses of the desert, but particularly where MX engineering requirements are not amicable to regional environments.

3.0 Program Overview. Page I-87, Socioeconomic effects. Transient workers are, by and large, associated by the general public with their after-hours activities in neighboring towns than with the job-site contributions of such workmen.

Crime can be an issue in surrounding communities where workmen spend a great deal of time, and there is the potential that the larger MX sites could shelter some fugitives from justice, as the larger camps of the North Slope, Alaska, now do.

3.1 When there is a lengthy construction period at any one potential base, there is a tendency for speculators to over-build an area with single family dwellings.

When this occurs, as it did in Rapid City, South Dakota and in other Minuteman bases, there is a massive drop in the value (and occupancy) of thousands of homes when the program is completed. Without follow-on contracts, these towns and cities suffer radical social changes and their futures are fraught with real estate perils. This reason alone is a pressing point for expanding Minuteman bases, now, and not entering upon further, actual building of MX sites,

4.0 Full-Scale Engineering Development. Pages II-104,105, Modify Current ICBM ... (4.3.2). There is no published, factual data that overall costs of expanding Minuteman (at its established bases) would in any way cost more than MX will cost in R&D alone.

New Soviet SS series missiles with 25-30 megaton warheads will equally devastate MX sites as well as Minuteman sites, and Soviet targeting cannot be thought to overlook MX operational sites when and if they become operations ready,

5-63

Further, there have been no studies to assess what the communities around the MX bases will think when they discover the barrage of incoming warheads that could strike their regions.

5.0 Missile Flight Testing. The Air Force should expect the Sierra Club and other similar groups to refute AF views of how habitats will be changed. These refutations will be in detail, written by formidable authorities. Counter-refutation, point by point, will be required.

6.0 Basing Mode Evaluation. Page IV-10. ALCC availability to MX sites is no asset since only Minuteman is now configured to accept ALCC launch votes. In fact, SAC would have to re-route and re-schedule massive KC-135 patterns now, and DC-10 patterns later, just to cover the projected desert areas.

5-64

7.0 Summary. Minuteman III will be more effective than MX, and is now in place with bases established. Minuteman III can target more Soviet sites with its multiple warheads, which is technologically a great asset that MX lacks.

5-65

The advent of the Boeing 747 or DC-10 equipped with 56-70 ALCM Cruise Missiles gives the US an excellent mobile platform to deter enemy attacks and to strike massive nations if needed. In this manner, missiles can cover Soviet targets, and can do so without investing billions of dollars in the costly and potentially unfeasible MX.

5-66

Sincerely,



Tim Whalen, Technical Editor
12307 East 16th Street
Tulsa, OK 74128



KS-18

Date

5/31/78

To
From

Sir:

In regards to the MX Missile location in the KS- Colo, Nebraska area, do you have the legal description of the land ~~in~~ you need south east of Burlington, Colo.?

5-67

We own 100 acres in the area and would be interested in this project. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jim M. Whitman

Rt. 2

Kansas, Kansas

PCA the go ahead people



WINDMILL ALLIANCE
P.O. BOX 155
BENKELMAN, NEBRASKA
69021

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."
St. Matthew 5:9

Aug. 24, 1978

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Windmill Alliance, a group formed to stop the Deployment of the MX Nuclear Missile, I am definitely opposed to the placing or even consideration of using the South Platte Plains area for the Deployment of the MX Nuclear Missile.

It is time that we stop putting our lives and livelihood on the line, for no other reason than to continue an arms race, which even today is no longer needed.

The United States and Russia both have the capability to destroy the world 20 times over just with what stockpiles of weapons they have on hand today.

Sincerely,
Andy D. French

everything you've wanted to know about
THE M-X NUCLEAR MISSILE PROGRAM
but were too terrified to ask



What it is — The M-X is a land-based intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) designed to augment the existing force of Minuteman III and Titan ICBMs. Besides being mobile each M-X would carry 10 to 14 independently targeted warheads (the Minuteman II carries only three and the Titan only one) and each warhead would have twice the accuracy of the Minuteman III warhead. The path of the M-X warhead could be adjusted in flight so as to elude enemy defenses, a feature known as "MARV" (Maneuverable Reentry Vehicle).

Although the M-X is being advertised for its mobility, the extreme accuracy of the warheads, which could hit within 100 feet of the target after traveling 8,000 miles, is probably the most important feature of the new weapon. With a projected 300 missiles each carrying 10 to 14 independently targeted warheads, the 3,000 to 4,200 M-X warheads could be used in "limited" strikes at selected Soviet targets.

M-X supporters claim that a mobile missile system is needed to counter Soviet developments which threaten the survival of our current land-based ICBMs. They neglect, however, the fact that over 60 per cent of the U.S. strategic nuclear force is securely placed in submarines and bombers. Moreover, General David Jones, Air Force Chief of Staff, testified before Congress in 1975 that "it will be a long time before (the Soviets) could disarm the Minuteman force with any great assurance. I question whether they will ever be able to do that."

Because they will be hidden it will be impossible for the other side to count them by satellite reconnaissance or other "technical means."

Costs — The M-X is an extremely expensive weapon system. Each missile is expected to cost \$100 million, almost as much as a B-52 bomber. Total costs for the system are estimated between \$30 and \$50 billion.

What's ahead — Since the M-X is at the very early stages of development, and a decision on building the whole system is not due until 1981, the M-X controversy is bound to grow.

President Carter now stands between M-X proponents and M-X opponents, who are alarmed by its dangerous qualities, high cost and environmental impact. Carter cut M-X funding by \$90 million in 1978, to \$158 million, but select Congressmen have

Selections from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

In late July 1978 the United States Air Force released a Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the entire M-X Nuclear Missile Program. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement is written in order to give the public, local officials and agencies, concerned organizations and Federal agencies a chance to review and comment. Public hearings can be scheduled upon request. (Members of the Windmill Alliance have spoken with Air Force officials in the Pentagon, who would be more than happy to schedule a public hearing featuring a spokesman from the M-X project.)

About 8,000 square miles of western Nebraska and Kansas and Eastern Colorado called the "SOUTH PLATTE PLAINS" area is actively being considered for the location of the proposed M-X Missile System.

At present there are six areas in the ten western states considered "Geotechnically Suitable" for the M-X Project. Some of the criteria upon which the final site selection will be based are:

1. Low Population density
2. Absence of Utility Lines (Gas, Oil, Electric)
3. Minimum of 50 feet to bedrock or water table

Other criteria not specified are dependant upon the basing mode of the technology developed to transport and deploy the missiles. At present the following basing modes are under consideration:

1. Underground Trenches
2. Conventional Sites
3. Under water concealment

It is not clear whether environmental considerations at the site will determine the basing mode, or whether the technology selected will determine the site.

There are three stages of development through which the project must proceed. The first stage involves study of existing maps and geological surveys. The second consists of the actual "legwork", aerial photos, surveys, etc. The third step is the actual production, construction and deployment. Through the process of these three steps, 3 Environmental Impact Statements will be released. The first one is tentatively planned for release in October. This statement will consist of letters and comments from the public to be published in response to the proposed project and any revisions or updates of the plan. The second will be issued in 1981 after Congress has voted on funding of the project. It is in this statement that the site selected will be officially released. The final statement will be issued just prior to the actual construction and deployment of missiles at the proposed site.

Although large amounts of the taxpayers' money have already been spent (\$158 Million for testing in 1978 alone according to one source) on this project, the fate of the program will be decided in Congress in 1980. Once the budget is approved and a site is selected, the final Environmental Impact Statement will be released. Purchase of land and exclusion of its inhabitants will not proceed until the mid eighties, according to the Air Force. (Some sources believe earlier.)

The Air Force asks that all comments on this proposed site be received by September 22, 1978 enabling them to review and answer all comments received, to publish in their first Environmental Impact Statement. All correspondence regarding this matter should be addressed to:

The Deputy for Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Copies of the 3-volume report, entitled "Draft Environmental Impact Statement, MX: Milestone II" have been issued to only two agencies in Western Nebraska, The Southwest Nebraska Council of Governments in McCook and The Panhandle Resource Council in Scottsbluff. Copies are available free to the public by writing:

Civil Engineering Division
SAMSO MNND
Norton AFB, California 92409

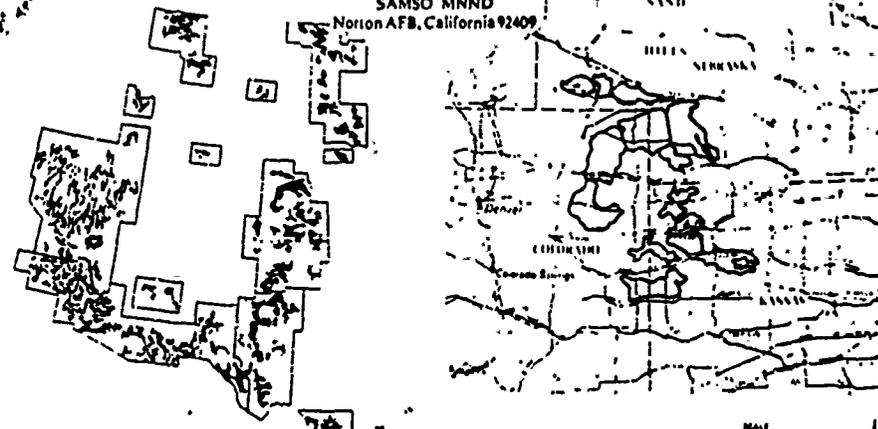


Figure 1-11. South Platte Plains Basing Mode Comparison Area.

INCLUSION

geotechnically suitable
M. X. development fall into
sical-biological regions.
the following regions:
out Basin Desert
Desert
Iran Desert
Mexican Semidesert Grassland
ana-Pecos Chihuahuan Steppe
gh Plains
uthern Great Plains

Sites are:
ane Plateaus
il Nevada
rnia Mojave-Cal., Nev. and
uma-Cal. & Ariz.
Sands-N.M. & Ariz.
ne Plains
exas-Rio Grande- Tex. & N.M.
Plains
-N.M. Plains
atte-Colo., Kan. & Neb.

ONS

Nevada-30,200
-Esmeralda, Lander, Lincoln,
1, Nye & White Pine

ia Mojave-1.07 million
-San Bernardino, Mojave & Clark
million
-?

nds-Approx. 2.0 persons per
le-16,000

as-738,500

..?

X.-464,700

atte-200,200

CONSUMPTION

sh \$1,000,000 of output (\$77.00)
quire about 1.2 million kilowatt
quivalent of purchased fuels and
energy to construct the required
ies and equipment. The total
requirements in an average year
e an estimated 5.4 million kilo-
urs, if peak investment figures
ied, it could go as high as 7.0
KWH.

requirements (in billion
s)
average-1 billion \$

ar- 1.5 billion \$

le Total-5 billion

..-7 billion

le Discharge
-option

MISSILE APPROPRIATIONS
Volume 4-20-66

Central Nevada
The outlined areas contain
approximately 8,000 sq. miles.
this is the estimated nominal area
required for area security develop-
ment of 240 missiles in buried trenches,
320 in horizontal shelters, 320 in
vertical shelters, 360 in pools and
120 in point security vertical shelters-
1360 missiles.

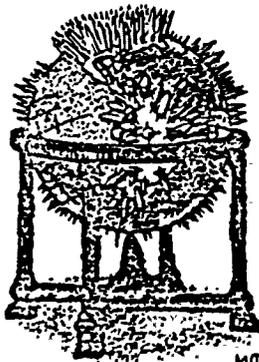
California- 8,000 sq. miles
200 missiles in buried trenches,
240 in horizontal shelters, 280 in
vertical shelters, 320 in pools and
80 in point security vertical shelters-
1120 missiles.

Luke- Yuma- 8,000 sq. miles
200 missiles in buried trenches,
280 in horizontal shelters, 360 in
vertical shelters, 320 in pools and
120 in security- 1280 missiles.

White Sands- 8,000 sq. miles
200 missiles in buried trenches,
280 in horizontal shelters, 360 in
vertical shelters, 320 in pools and
80 in security-1080 missiles.

West Texas
200 missiles in buried trenches,
240 in horizontal, 320 in vertical
shelters, 320 in pools and 120 in
security-1200 missiles.

South Platte-8,00 sq. miles
The outlined areas contain approx.
8,000 sq. miles. This is the estimated



MTH

nominal area required for security
deployment of 400 missiles in vertical
shelters, 320 in pools, 200 in buried
trenches, 280 in horizontal shelters
and 120 in point security vertical
shelters. Due to shallow ground water
the Northwestern 25% of the areas may
be unsuitable for vertical shelters-
1320 missiles- 26,400 silos.

Texas & New Mexico
200 missiles in buried trenches,
360 in horizontal, 400 in vertical,
320 in pools and 120 point-1400 missiles

SEVEN B.M. C.A.'s

Central Nevada Great Basin
almost all B.L.M.
primary existing use is cattle grazing
mineral production secondary, but
primarily in mountains, few roads,
no railroads- very low pop. density
future land use probably the same as
existing use; therefore, recovery is
possible
main difference between trench and
shelter results from larger exclusion
areas required by shelter
no well-developed land-use plans, but
B.L.M. tends toward multiple use.

California Mojave Desert
some private ownership, but much is
under B.L.M.- some agricultural prod..
availability of water is limited-
dairy products, livestock and poultry
are important--some mining- two inter-
state highways- major rail lines- some
petroleum products and natural gas
pipelines- pop. density moderate- in
Imperial Valley, very high intensity
farming- high recreation usage
present B.L.M. use plans are for
multiple use- government owned property

Luke Air Force Range in vicinity of B
Land mostly under B.L.M., some DOD and
private ownership- private land pre-
dominately agricultural- mineral reser-
exist, but no current mining- several
natural gas pipelines- pop. density v
light- current land use plans tend
toward agricultural and recreation

White Sands Missile Range
except for Miss. River proper, land is
mainly under BLM, with some private
ownership- primary land use is cattle
raising- little mineral value- one in
state highway and some rail networks
one oil pipeline- pop. density light
BLM plans for land use are multiple

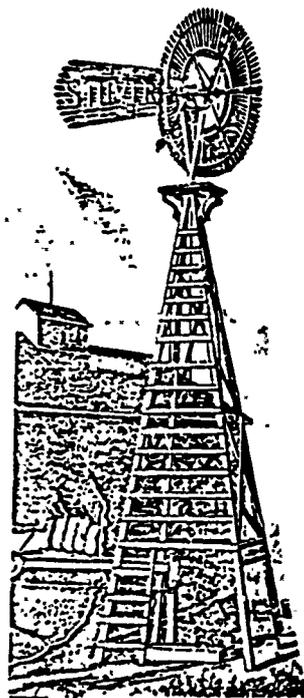
Texas-New Mexico High Plains
almost entirely private ownership-
fairly densely populated- large farms
growing cotton, sorghum and wheat-
livestock grazing present- one of the
most agriculturally productive areas
the country- extensive network of
and railroads- extensive network of
and gas- few land use outside of
urban areas.

South Platte Plains
land ownership primarily private-
relatively high pop. density- railroads
throughout area- farm to market high-
ways- one natural gas pipeline- land
primarily grazing and raising of live-
stock and hay- some production of
corn and sugar beets- some current
recreation use- only urban areas have
land-use plans

Rio Grande Basin
land mostly privately owned- grazing
and cattle production, but not inten-
sive- water availability limited- oil
and gas pipelines present- one inter-
state highway and several railroads
pop. density very light- no current
land use plans

VENTORY OF LAND OWNERSHIP STATUS

Area- Central Nev.-- 73K-11,914 Dept. of Interior, 25K-1,575 Defense, 2K-324 Private.
 California--92K-15,009 Dept. of Int., 2K-1,308 Def., 1K-168 Priv.
 Yuma--77K-13,040 Dept. of Int., 10K-1,787 Def., 17K-3,043 Priv.
 White Sands--84K-15,009 Dept. of Int., 12K-2,150 Def., 4K-712 Priv.
 West Texas--6K-1,075 Dept. of Int., 6K-Def., 9K-16,796 Priv.
 Texas H.P.--100K-13,727 Private
 S. Platte--100K-13,727 Private
 Source-National Atlas 1970
 Fort Collins 221-3841
 Denver-31dr. area 443-4007 or 428-2138



WINDMILL ALLIANCE
 P.O. BOX 155
 BENKELMAN, NEBRASKA
 69021

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Fresh Challenge Voiced To Missile 'Shell Game'

By George C. Wilson
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The Pentagon's idea of playing a silent "shell game" with land-based missiles to fool the Soviets is nothing short of "madness," warns a weapon specialist who participated in a secret study of the concept.

Dominic Paolucci, a retired Navy captain who served on the Strat X team that assessed U.S. strategic options in the 1960s, said the "shell game" deployment would force the Soviets to target even more of their nuclear weapons on the America land mass.

U.S. planners should work on a nuclear offense that would draw Soviet fire away from land, not toward it, Paolucci contended in an interview.

His argument represents a fresh challenge to the missile deployment scheme gaining momentum within the government as Carter administration officials look for ways to assure the Senate and the public that signing a new arms control agreement with the Russians is an acceptable risk.

The shell game concept calls for digging 20 holes for one missile. The missile, complete with launcher, would be trucked from hole to hole secretly, in darkness, so that the Soviet gunners could never be sure which underground silo held a missile.

If the Soviets did not know which of 20 silos had the missile, backers of the scheme argue, they would have to use at least 20 warheads to cover the field hiding the single missile.

Deploying an additional 300 land missiles, either the existing Minuteman or the MX blockbuster missile under development, and digging 20 holes for each would confront the Soviets with 6,000 new silos to cover.

Rather than engage in such an expensive and self-defeating holes vs. warheads contest, goes the supporting argument, the Soviets would be inclined to sign an agreement with the United States to reduce the number of warheads on each side.

Gen. Lew Allen Jr., Air Force chief of staff, said last week that Air Force studies had shown that land missiles sitting still in underground silos could not be fortified enough to keep Soviet H bombs from disabling them.

One attractive response to the thousands of warheads the Soviets are putting on their missiles, said Allen, would be to deploy "a great sponge" of targets in the United States "to absorb" the Soviet warheads, making a

surprise attack look futile to the Kremlin.

The shell game deployment is being called MAF, for Multiple Aim Point system.

"It is madness to use United States real estate as 'a great sponge to absorb' Soviet nuclear weapons," Paolucci asserted in collecting Allen's rationale.

"The objective of our military forces and strategy should be to reduce the weight of any potential attack on U.S. real estate rather than attracting even more," he said. The MAF scheme would prompt the Soviets to aim 25 times as many warheads at the United States as it does now, he contended.

The arms specialist further asserted that if the United States did dig a field of holes for one missile, Soviet technicians would soon figure out how to determine which hole held the missile.

The real-life politics of deploying weapons also would make the shell-game concept self-defeating, Paolucci maintained.

If a lot of holes are dug for a single missile, he predicted, "there will come a time when some mild crisis or other circumstance will invite the decision to fill the holes with missiles and launchers since the holes are dug anyway."

The result, he said, would be "the same fixed, vulnerable system we are trying to replace."

He said the Strat X team, which sifted through various strategic options for then-Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, looked at the shell-game proposal and rejected it as unsound before submitting its top-secret report in 1967.

Asked about those criticisms, one military advocate of the shell-game system countered that deception could be achieved by sending decoy missile transporters around the field of silos. The missile itself could be kept in an enclosed canister. The canister could be lowered into the silo in such a way that a Soviet spy satellite could not tell whether the missile had been deposited in the hole.

As for filling up the empty holes with additional MX missiles in a period of tension, backers of the multiple aim point system said producing extra missiles would take several years and the Soviets would learn about it. Also, it was argued, making extra missiles to fill up the empty holes would violate the "limit on launchers" in the SALT agreement.

for more information on the nuclear threat, contact:
 the Rocky Flats Truth Force
 972 Pleasant
 Boulder, CO 80502 (303) 443-0887
 Boulder Mobilization
 for Survival
 1625 1/2th St.
 Boulder, CO 80502

Copyright 1978

KS-55

Newton 252
Newton, Kansas 67761
September 5, 1978

The Deputy Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of Air Force (SHE-M1Q)
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear People:

The enclosed article was read to 3rd,
4th, 5th and 6th graders. A discussion was
held then their responses were written.

They are eagerly writing a reply.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Brock
(social studies teacher)

Comments

BY Jiggs

In last week's issue of the Atwood Citizen-Patriot a very interesting and distressing story appeared which I am sure is of great interest to Western Kansas citizens.

The story in part follows: "Rawlins county is one of ten Northwestern Kansas counties that may have agricultural lands swallowed up in an 8,000 square mile missile site now being planned for Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas."

The area, referred to as the "South Platte Plains" is a five-volume report prepared by the Civil Engineering Division of the Air Force, is one of seven sites being considered for the location of the MIX Missile. The others are in Southwestern United States.

"If the South Platte Plains site is selected, the impact on land rights, local government, economics and electrical energy use will be "very large" the Air Force notes. The report in Vol. IV, p. 57 reads: "Much of the land is in private ownership, and frequently, is crop land or grazing land. In addition, much of it is inhabited. Deployment in these areas would require purchase of the land and exclusion of farmers and ranchers, many of whom currently live on the land. The economic impact would largely result from loss of these activities."

The ten Kansas counties affected by the proposed missile site are: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Greeley, Wichita and Scott.

Questions and comments from citizens in the area concerning the proposed missile site in this area must be received by September 4 at: The Deputy Environment and Safety, Office of the Secretary of Air Force (SAF-MIQ), Washington, D. C. 20330.

Time is short and our immediate reaction to the proposed Northwestern Kansas Missile site is an emphatic No. We personally like Northwest Kan-

sas just like it is. We are certain there are vast areas of wasteland that in the United States that can be used for missile sites, rather than tearing up valuable crop and cattle producing lands in Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 13, 1978

Dear Ms. Brock:

This responds to your recent letter and those of the schoolchildren to the Deputy for Environment and Safety regarding potential site selection for deployment of the United States Air Force proposed Missile X (MX). We appreciate hearing of your concerns and will consider them as we continue our studies and evaluations.

We are still in the early stages of system development; there is no MX missile yet, nor are we ready to select any location(s) to site the proposed system. The recently released Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), MX: Milestone II, was prepared to assist the Department of Defense in deciding whether the program is ready to proceed into Full Scale Engineering Development. A positive decision could lead to designing an MX missile, building 20 prototypes and flight testing them at Vandenberg AFB, California. Additionally, we expect to further define the program by selecting one of the following basing modes for development: vertical or horizontal shelter or buried trench.

The MX Milestone II Statement also discusses seven representative areas in ten western states that are geotechnically suitable for a project of this magnitude. This was done to compare potential environmental impacts of the basing modes being considered. Additionally, the comparative basing mode analyses identify, for future study, alternative system designs and deployment configurations that could mitigate impacts and provide the least disruption of existing land uses. It should be noted that while any of the potential basing modes may be deployed over large areas, they would not necessarily require exclusive use of an area.

If the MX goes into full-scale development, site selection decisions for the system would be made in about two years and only after many additional studies including another separate EIS have been prepared. This next EIS would set out, in much more detail than the Milestone II Statement, the potential environmental impacts of each candidate deployment site. Since the seven areas included in the Milestone II Statement are represented as case studies, not all of them will necessarily appear in the future Draft Environmental Impact Statement for proposed deployment site selection. Conversely, areas not described in the Milestone II Statement may be included at that time depending on discoveries and design definitions made in full-scale engineering development.

The future site selection EIS will consider the public response received on the Milestone II Statement. Additionally the Air Force will hold public hearings on the future Draft EIS for deployment site selection. All these comments and a resultant Final EIS will be considered in deciding on any site(s) for deployment. To hold a public hearing on potential siting at this time, however, would be premature.

We also wish to advise that the Air Force will shortly present two informational briefings on the MX program and its status of development. One of these briefings is being arranged by Mr. Stewart Johnson, manager for the Chamber of Commerce, Ogallala, Nebraska (308)284-4066, to be held in Ogallala, Nebraska. The other is being arranged by Mr. Paul Metcalf, City Manager, Yuma, Colorado (303)848-2242, to be held in Yuma, Colorado. These organizations will announce the time and place for these briefings.

We trust this satisfactorily responds to the concerns expressed in your letter and advises on the status of the MX program.

Sincerely,



CARLOS STERN, Ph.D.
Deputy for
Environment & Safety

CO-148

August 31, 1978

Deputy of the Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Sir:

I am writing concerning the proposed M-X Missile site for Northeastern Colorado and portions of Nebraska.

The proposal calls for the complete removal of several towns and the destruction of thousands of acres of farm land for laying in an underground tunnel and/or missile silos. I will not delve into the absurdity of such a plan, but contain my remarks to the social and economic aspects of such an endeavor.

Yuma County, of which I am a resident, spans several thousand acres. It is the home of thousands of people and a source of millions of agricultural dollars. Several generations of families have lived, sweated, and died in this country for one purpose-to make this land their home and their life. Through their dedication and determination, this area has been transformed from the "Great American Desert" to a tremendous food producing area.

Yuma and the surrounding counties are consistently top producers of wheat, corn, meat, and many other very vital foodstuffs. The economic contribution made by these agriculturists is substantial to not only Colorado but to the nation as well. The upper layers of the soil yield their fruitful bounty, but if we go deeper into the earth we also find oil and gas reserves that are just beginning to be tapped.

The installation of your-and I emphasize your, for it is not the peoples- missile base will uproot these hard working people and destroy their only means of existence. You will be transforming this country from a life producing and life perpetuating region into a barren wasteland with the capacity for life destroying.

I ask that you consider the tremendous impact that you will have on the lives of these people and on those who depend on the food produced from this area. Is a missile

site that destroys peoples lives (even before the "button" is pushed) justified, just so that Generals can play the "pea under the shell" game with foreign nations? I know it is not justified nor is it feasible. Please reconsider your plan to implement such a potentially disastrous military site.

I also have two questions that have arisen through my discussions with the residents of the areas affected by the proposal:

1) Why weren't the initial plans and proposals for location of the missile site distributed to the people that would be directly affected by the proposal (viz, Yuma, Colorado; Wray, Colorado; ect.), and 2) Why was a deadline for responding pro or con to the proposal arbitrarily set for September 5, 1978, when the residents of the area were never formally informed of such a plan?

I will await your response on this matter and, once again, I request that you reconsider your plan for the M-X missile site.

Sincerely,

Tim Buchanan
Wages Route
Yuma, Colorado 80759

cc: The Honorable Floyd K. Haskell, U.S. Senate
The Honorable Gary Hart, U.S. Senate
The Honorable James Johnson, U.S. House of Representatives

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 13, 1978

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

This responds to your recent letter to the Deputy for Environment and Safety regarding potential site selection for deployment of the United States Air Force proposed Missile X (MX). We appreciate hearing of your concerns and will consider them as we continue our studies and evaluations.

We are still in the early stages of system development; there is no MX missile yet, nor are we ready to select any location(s) to site the proposed system. The recently released Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), MX: Milestone II, was prepared to assist the Department of Defense in deciding whether the program is ready to proceed into Full Scale Engineering Development. A positive decision could lead to designing an MX missile, building 20 prototypes and flight testing them at Vandenberg AFB, California. Additionally, we expect to further define the program by selecting one of the following basing modes for development: vertical or horizontal shelter or buried trench.

The MX Milestone II Statement also discusses seven representative areas in ten western states that are geotechnically suitable for a project of this magnitude. This was done to compare potential environmental impacts of the basing modes being considered. Additionally, the comparative basing mode analyses identify, for future study, alternative system designs and deployment configurations that could mitigate impacts and provide the least disruption of existing land uses. It should be noted that while any of the potential basing modes may be deployed over large areas, they would not necessarily require exclusive use of an area.

If the MX goes into full-scale development, site selection decisions for the system would be made in about two years and only after many additional studies including another separate EIS have been prepared. This next EIS would set out, in much more detail than the Milestone II Statement, the potential environmental impacts of each candidate deployment site. Since the seven areas included in the Milestone II Statement are represented as case studies, not all of them will necessarily appear in the future Draft Environmental Impact Statement for proposed deployment site selection. Conversely, areas not described in the Milestone II Statement may be included at that time depending on discoveries and design definitions made in full-scale engineering development.

The future site selection EIS will consider the public response received on the Milestone II Statement. Additionally the Air Force will hold public hearings on the future Draft EIS for deployment site selection. All these comments and a resultant Final EIS will be considered in deciding on any site.

In response to your two questions:

1) The MX: Milestone II Draft Statement is an initial analysis of a missile and its basing mode. It was not for the purpose of analyzing deployment sites for selection. Therefore, development decisions at Milestone II will not directly affect the South Platte Plains area. Site selection will be the subject of a future draft environmental impact statement planned for release during next summer. Distributions of Environmental Impact Statements are made directly to the local public through their state and local government agencies, planning commissions, and libraries along with news media announcements on their availability. Subsequent distributions are made to individual requestors.

2) The public comment period for draft statements is not arbitrarily set. It is determined by federal guidelines as being 45 days from the date the draft statement is released to the public and announced in the Federal Register. These dates for the MX Milestone II Draft Statement were the week of July 16, 1978 and July 24, 1978, respectively. Hence, the 45-day comment period was set to close on September 5, 1978. However, in response to numerous requests, we extended the comment period until September 22, 1978.

The Air Force will shortly present three informational briefings on the MX program and its status of development. One of these briefings is being arranged by Mr. Stewart Johnson, manager for the Chamber of Commerce, Ogallala, Nebraska (308) 284-4066, to be held in Ogallala, Nebraska. A second briefing is being arranged by Mr. Paul Metcalf, City Manager, Yuma, Colorado (303)848-2242, to be held in Yuma, Colorado. The third briefing will be held in Goodland, Kansas and is being arranged by Mr. Jack Huback, City Manager of Goodland, Kansas (913)899-2372. These organizations will announce the time and place for these briefings.

We trust this satisfactorily responds to the concerns expressed in your letter and advises on the status of the MX program.

Sincerely,



CARLOS STERN, Ph.D.
Deputy for
Environment & Safety



Marilyn

Fowler for Congress

2118 Avenue "A"

Kearney, Nebraska 68847

Telephone (308) 234-5521

August 29, 1978

Dr. Carlos Stern
The Deputy of Environment and Safety
Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIQ)
Washington D.C. 20330

Dear Dr. Stern,

As the Democratic Candidate for Congress in Nebraska's Third Congressional District, I am writing you to express my concern about the proposed South Platte Plains MX Missile sites in western Nebraska.

I have recently returned from a campaign swing through approximately fifteen counties in the area being suggested as a possible missile site. I have found that landowners, farmers, ranchers, in the area are quite concerned about the issues of land rights, economics, electrical energy use, and water issues.

These individuals are quite upset, about the lack of information concerning the proposed missile sites that have been forth coming from the Department of the Air Force. We would like to know why only two Environmental Impact Statements were sent into an area that is approximately 5,000 square miles. Certainly the county and city officials in those affected areas should have received the statement.

Last Thursday, August 24, 1978, I attended a public meeting held in Benkelman, Nebraska concerning the MX Nuclear Missile Program. Some 50-60 concerned citizens from four or five counties gathered together to ask questions about the proposed program and to express their fears about the development of the missile.

I most definitely feel that it is incumbent upon the Air Force to extend for at least thirty days the date by which comments can be received by the Air Force. I also feel that the Air Force should hold public hearings in at least two or three communities in western Nebraska.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Fowler
Marilyn Fowler

Paid for by The Marilyn Fowler For Congress Committee, Greg Peterman, Treasurer
A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20463.

 (C) 302

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 13, 1978

Dear Ms. Fowler:

This responds to your recent letter to the Deputy for Environment and Safety regarding potential site selection for deployment of the United States Air Force proposed Missile X (MX). We appreciate hearing of your concerns and will consider them as we continue our studies and evaluations.

We are still in the early stages of system development; there is no MX missile yet, nor are we ready to select any location(s) to site the proposed system. The recently released Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), MX: Milestone II, was prepared to assist the Department of Defense in deciding whether the program is ready to proceed into Full Scale Engineering Development. A positive decision could lead to designing an MX missile, building 20 prototypes and flight testing them at Vandenberg AFB, California. Additionally, we expect to further define the program by selecting one of the following basing modes for development: vertical or horizontal shelter or buried trench.

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Approximately 60 copies of the MX: Milestone II Draft Statement have been distributed to local governments, planning commissions, libraries, and individuals in Nebraska. In response to numerous requests, the comment period for them has been extended until September 22, 1978.

We trust this satisfactorily responds to the concerns expressed in your letter and advises on the status of the MX program.

Sincerely,



CARLOS STERN, Ph.D.
Deputy for
Environment & Safety

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-1	The current and proposed strategic arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union limit the total number of strategic nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, i.e., ICBMs, bombers, etc., which each country can have. If the Air Force deploys MX and if the SALT provisions in effect then require it, the United States would decommission older, ICBMs to comply with SALT.
5-2	The MX deployment area EIS will address these issues if the South Platte Plains area remains a potential area for deployment.
5-3	Volume IV presents an option for using the existing Minuteman III missile in a MAP basing mode in the northern United States. The MAP basing is required to maintain acceptable survivability of our land-based ICBM force. The option represents a less costly approach than that outlined in this letter, since it avoids the research and development costs which would be associated with upgrading the Minuteman III. It should be noted, however, that the cost of the MAP basing facilities for MM III would be larger than those for MX because a higher number of aimpoints are required to achieve the same level of survivability. Volume IV also outlines the environmental impacts associated with MAP basing of the Minuteman III in the northern United States. The analysis shows that the environmental impacts of this option are generally comparable to those associated with the MX-MAP system.
5-4	Since the early 1960s and more specifically, in the initial conceptual studies of the MX system, a wide variety of "water protected" options were studied by the Air Force. From these conceptual studies the slope-sided and vertical-walled pools were carried forward into the concept validation phase. Such concepts as "remote lake" and "off-shore" basing were shown to be either vulnerable to barrage attacks, technically less feasible, or not as cost-effective as the options carried into concept validation. The slope-sided pool option is analyzed in this FEIS as one of the four candidate basing modes.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 5-5 The MX missile utilizes solid propellant in the booster stages and a small amount of liquid type propellant in the post boost vehicle. Redundant protective equipment and procedures are being incorporated to prevent danger of an incident.
- 5-6 The accident referred to involves a liquid-fueled Titan missile during a fuel transfer. This accident is being thoroughly investigated by a board of experts, whose specific findings are not yet available. Minuteman missiles and the proposed MX use solid propellants in their main stages, and do not present similar hazards.
- Relatively small quantities of liquid propellants are carried in hermetically sealed containers in the fourth stages of Minuteman, and would be similarly carried in MX. However, liquid fuel transfers do not occur at the missile sites, but only under controlled conditions at the factory.
- No similar accidents have occurred with Minuteman, 1000 of which are currently deployed, nor have their propellants, solid or liquid, resulted in contamination of crops. The possibility of crop contamination by MX propellants is therefore extremely remote.
- 5-7 The total cost of the MX system is estimated at 20 to 30 billion dollars. This includes development, deployment and operation and maintenance for 10 years. The cost to operate and maintain the system for 10 years is about 15 percent of the total, or 3 to 4 billion dollars. Land-based ICBMs are by far the least expensive of this nation's strategic forces to operate and maintain.
- 5-8 The Department of Defense's mission is to establish and maintain peace. The U.S. government has numerous programs which further the cause of world peace. The Air Force consider that its mission is to assist in the national peace keeping effort. The exact cost of all the governments' programs to promote world peace cannot be accurately defined.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-9	The exact location of siting areas of the MX system is not known at this time. Site selection will occur in approximately 1980 and will be accompanied by a separate EIS.
5-10	Refers to Common Concerns response #1.
5-11	Refers to Common Concerns response #2.
5-12	The multiple aimpoint basing system is a response to the projected Soviet threat. It is intended to make it unprofitable for the USSR to attack our ICBMs, therefore it reduces, not increases, the possibility of a Soviet attack.
5-13	MX is not intended to be a first strike weapon. Furthermore, we do not plan to deploy MX in large enough numbers so that it could be perceived a first strike disarming threat.
5-14	During the history of development, test and deployment of the ICBM forces, there has not been a radioactive spill. The Air Force has instituted redundant procedures and precautions to prevent incidents.
5-15	The Final EIS responds to these comments to the extent required for the purpose of comparing alternate basing modes. More definitive impacts on specific towns, and precise cost benefit analyses will be given in subsequent studies related to selecting a site or sites for final deployment.
5-16	Please refer to the Final EIS, Volume I.
5-17	Public briefings were conducted in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas on 19-21 September 78 in response to large-scale public interest in those areas. Additional public briefings are under consideration.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 5-18 The value of lost agricultural output, including wheat production, was one of the key variables within "Economic Issues" area of concern in this EIS. This value was related to both overall regional output and to national output to determine the relative impact potential. Within the Economic Issues most of the sample site areas scored large relative impact potentials.
- Studies now underway will consider potential agricultural losses in developing the information required for the deployment area selection EIS, wherein the siting decision is involved. In contrast, the present study was aimed at basing mode selection, using sample siting areas to illustrate the impacts of alternative modes.
- 5-19 Existing plans call for a site selection decision in about two years. A final environmental statement will be prepared, and public hearings held, in areas under consideration prior to this decision.
- 5-20 The U.S. policy of strategic deterrence is embodied in the Triad. It is within this context that the Air Force proposes to develop the MX weapon system. MX will increase the effectiveness of the land based ICBMs and thereby, strengthen the U.S. ability to deter nuclear war.
- 5-21 The map which you saw shows one of many areas in the western United States where the MX system could be built. The size of the system has not been decided. If MX were built in your area, it could require more or less land than was shown. A site may be chosen in about two years, and the chosen site will have to be approved by Congress. Before a choice is made, another EIS will be published and sent to people in the states still under consideration. The extent to which farmers and other people would have to move will be better known in the future.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 5-22 Any answer to this question would be purely speculative because the United States has no real knowledge of Soviet targeting policy strategy. In respect to the possibility of targeting any MX deployment area, the Air Force holds that the uncertainty caused by the multiple aiming point concept would make missile silos an unprofitable target.
- 5-23 The purpose of MX is not to build more weapons; it is intended to insure the survival of an adequate retaliatory force thus providing a credible deterrent to a potential enemy attack.
- 5-24 The South Platte Plains is only one of seven areas chosen to study the relative impacts of MX basing modes. The other six BMCAs involve several other states. These BMCAs have, neither greater or lesser probability of being selected, than any of the other "geotechnically suitable" areas within the contiguous United States.
- No state has officially expressed interest in having MX located within its boundaries. However, private citizens have done so.
- 5-25 The Final EIS has been revised. It corrects inaccuracies, provides updated information, and incorporates public comments. The law requires that the Final EIS be a part of the decision-making process.
- 5-26 We are still in the early stages of system development; there is no MX missile yet, nor are we ready to select any location(s) to site the proposed system. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), MX: Milestone II, was prepared to assist the Department of Defense in deciding whether the program is ready to proceed into Full-Scale Engineering Development. A positive decision could lead to designing an MX missile, building 20 prototypes, and flight testing them at Vandenberg AFB, California. Additionally, we expect to further define the program by selecting one of the following basing modes for development: vertical or horizontal shelter or buried trench.

(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 5-26 The MX Milestone II Statement also discusses seven representative areas in ten western states that are geotechnically suitable for a project of this magnitude. This was done to compare potential environmental impacts of the basing modes being considered. Additionally, the comparative basing mode analyses identify, for future study, alternative system designs and deployment configurations that could mitigate impacts and provide the least disruption of existing land uses. It should be noted that while any of the potential basing modes may be deployed over large areas, they would not necessarily require exclusive use of an area.
- If the MX goes into full-scale development, site selection decisions for the system would be made in about two years and only after many additional studies including another separate EIS have been prepared. This next EIS would set out, in much more detail than the Milestone II Statement, the potential environmental impacts of each candidate deployment site. Since the seven areas included in the Milestone II Statement are represented as case studies, not all of them will necessarily appear in the future Draft Environmental Impact Statement for proposed deployment site selection. Conversely, areas not described in the Milestone II Statement may be included at that time depending on discoveries and design definitions made in Full-Scale Engineering Development.
- The future deployment area selection EIS will consider the public response received on the Milestone II Statement. Additionally the Air Force will hold public hearings on the future Draft EIS for deployment site selection.
- 5-27 The MX system design will not increase the radioactivity of the deployment sites. Therefore, the deployment area will be useable both during (under point security options) and immediately after system operation. Please see 5-57 for additional information.
- 5-28 Under the area security option, the Air Force would acquire all the land within the deployment area. This is estimated to be in the range of roughly 4,000 - 6,000 square miles (with nominal
(cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 5-28 spacing). Under the point security option, the Air Force would acquire only that area required for siting the actual aimpoints and roads. This is estimated to be approximately 110 - 290 square miles. The Air Force would additionally, obtain easements on certain uses (e.g., construction of habitable structures) on approximately an additional 4,000 - 5,000 square mile area under the point security option. Agriculture could continue within the 4,000 - 5,000 square mile easement zones but would not be able to occur in the land occupied by aimpoints and roads. The next EIS which will support a decision concerning deployment area will address the specific impacts on towns in the chosen deployment area.
- The deployment site selection is planned to occur in 1980. As previously mentioned, a separate EIS will be prepared to support this decision. Land which will be used for MX facilities will have to be vacated prior to the project deployment.
- 5-29 Your concerns about condemnation of land and disruption of livelihoods as well as the relocation of people are indeed serious ones. If it were to become necessary to consider relocation of farmers, those plans, impacts, and mitigations would be outlined in the deployment area selection and the production/deployment Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). The latter two documents are planned to be filed in about 1980 and 1983, respectively. Those future EISs will be available for public review. Additionally, public hearing will be held to afford people ample opportunities to participate in the environmental analysis process and to have their personal views brought to the attention of decisionmakers before action is taken.
- 5-30 The Air Force does everything possible to provide for national defense at the least cost. In fact, our present missile force, which was first installed in the early 1960s, has been under continuous modification and upgrade to take maximum advantage of earlier investments. However, we have reached the point where additional upgrade to existing systems is not economical and would not assure their continued effectiveness against the Soviet threat. We must, therefore, propose new investment at this time to protect the nation.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-31	Siting in areas of low population density is being considered in order to minimize safety and security considerations.
5-32	Whether or not older missiles would have to be replaced will have to be evaluated before a decision is made to deploy a new missile.
5-33	<p>If it is decided that MX is to proceed into Full-Scale Engineering Development, and the decision includes a determination regarding the vertical shelter basing mode, the Air Force will implement this program.</p> <p>The Air Force has made no decision favoring a particular basing mode, but the vertical shelter with point security is a possible choice which would minimize the amount of land required for the project. Studies continue and a decision could be made in late 1978 or early 1979.</p>
5-34	The actual selection of aimpoint locations will be the result of several important considerations. One of these considerations will be to avoid, to the maximum extent possible, areas of cultural or historic value. Therefore, consideration will be given to avoiding areas such as cemeteries in the siting of aimpoints.
5-35	Under all basing modes only a small percentage of the total land area will be disturbed.
5-36	Any answer to this question would be purely speculative because the United States has no real knowledge of Soviet targeting policy strategy. In respect to the possibility of targeting any MX deployment area, the Air Force holds that the uncertainty caused by the multiple aimpoint concept would make missile silos an unprofitable target.
5-37	Missile designs will stress reliability and safety to preclude accidents.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-38	The advantages and disadvantages of government versus privately owned land acquisition are being examined.
5-39	A final Environmental Impact Statement which addresses all of your concerns will be forwarded for your review.
5-40	Please see response to 5-26.
5-41	The concept of keeping nuclear warheads in constant motion through tunnels and over roadways, indefinitely, is not planned in any of the alternative modes being considered for MX multiple aimpoint basing. Movements that will be required for initial installation of missiles in the protective structures, and subsequent relocations, from time to time, will be governed by stringent safety procedures developed to reduce the probability of any accidents. Facilities, equipment, and missile components will incorporate nuclear safety features to reduce the danger of "nuclear spill" if an accident did occur. Specific safety interlocks, which must be closed before a warhead is armed, would be employed. No specific numerical probability can be given.
5-42	A public hearing on the MX Milestone II EIS was held in Lompoc, California, on August 30, 1978. A copy of the transcript is included in this volume. Additionally, please refer to response 5-26.
5-43	The MX multiple aimpoint system does not require constant missile movement as a result of a concerted effort to minimize energy requirements. This will continue to be a major consideration as the design evolves.
5-44	The concepts being considered involve placing a missile in one of many concrete shelters so that an enemy would not know which shelter contains a missile. The missile would be moved to another shelter only, as necessary, to prevent its location from (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-44	being discovered. The shelters will be sufficiently hard so that they must be individually attacked to be destroyed. The trench concept; if the selected basing mode, will be designed so that the section containing a missile will not collapse unless it is directly attacked. The design of the various aimpoint structures is such that an enemy would have to attack each aimpoint in order to have a reasonable chance of destroying the aimpoints.
5-45	The exact location of siting areas of the MX system is not known at this time. Site selection could occur in approximately 1980, and will be preceded by a separate EIS.
5-46	The purpose of MX is not to build more weapons; it is intended to insure the survival of an adequate retaliatory force thus providing a credible deterrent to potential enemy attack. Manufacturing techniques will insure that production byproducts will not contaminate the environment.
5-47	Agricultural production is a key variable within the "Economic Issues" area of concern. The enhanced yields from irrigated agriculture, the livestock produced, and other agriculture output were reflected in the computations. Large impacts are indicated for Economic Issues in the South Platte area if area security is chosen. The study was done to assist in the selection of a basing mode. Selecting a site is a later issue and siting studies now underway will continue to consider agricultural production impacts as a key issue.
5-48	The importance of agriculture in the South Platte enters into the assessment under Economic Issues. For the South Platte Plains area, very large impact potentials were indicated. Agriculture is a basic industry, with its importance carried forward into virtually all other sectors of the economy.
5-49	Volume IV, Section 1.2.3.7.11 states that housing occupancy is generally lower than the state averages. In 1970, the occupancy (cont.)

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-49	rates in the South Platte BMCA counties were generally lower than those of the states of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas. Since 1970, the last date for which comprehensive housing statistics are available, occupancy rates have increased. More up-to-date information will be used in future site selection studies.
5-50	The results of analyses for basing mode evaluation are presented in Volume IV, Section 3 of the FEIS. For additional information, refer to Section 3.2.
5-51	The South Platte counties are within groundwater control districts of Eastern Colorado. As a result of pumping regulations, the water table has not dropped rapidly in recent years. Proper management includes such efforts as increasing irrigation efficiency so that less water is lost through evaporation. It is not likely that the existing irrigation wells would be shut off. If the South Platte area proves to be a viable alternative, more detailed studies will be conducted on the full effects of the project on existing water users.
5-52	During the history of development, test and deployment of the ICBM forces, there has not been a radioactive spill. The Air Force has instituted redundant procedures and precautions to prevent incidents.
5-53	Oil and gas resource data are somewhat generalized. The level of detail is sufficient for the purposes of this EIS. Should the South Platte Plain area be selected for further study, a more detailed examination will be made and evaluated in the deployment area selection EIS.
5-54	The present criteria calls for the exclusion of major rail lines and highways.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-55	Climatic conditions have been and will continue to be considered in MX planning.
5-56	The \$15 to \$20 billion cited in the study are in fiscal year (FY) 1976 dollars. The \$40 billion cost is expressed in inflated dollars. Please refer to general comment #2 for additional information.
5-57	<p>If MX were deployed in the region of the South Platte Plains BMCA, agriculture or farming interests might or might not be displaced, depending upon whether area or point security was selected. For the purposes of your hypothetical question, however, the following procedures would apply if the Air Force determined that the land was no longer required. Under existing law, when the Air Force decides that it does not need certain land which it owns, it declares the property "surplus". This occurs, for example, whenever an Air Force base closes. Surplus government lands are first made available to other Federal agencies, then to state and local governments. If no public body wants to use them they are made available for disposal. The General Services Administration (GSA) disposes of surplus government land by competitive sale. The land is not returned to prior owners, nor do they have any priority to purchase it. The land would be sold to the highest bidder.</p>
5-58	<p>The Air Force is not selecting a deployment site for the proposed missile, but rather is choosing a basing mode or concept to test in the next few years. When the Air Force does select an operational location for the missile, it will again prepare an Environmental Impact Statement to answer questions like those you raise in your letter. The Smokey Hill Gunnery Range, near Galina, lies in a geotechnically unsuitable region.</p> <p>The purpose of a Draft EIS is to encourage comments from the public about a proposed action. The MX Draft EIS contained the Air Forces' evaluation of the points of view expected (cont.)</p>

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

<u>COMMENT NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSE</u>
5-58	from public and private groups. As a result of the wide circulation of the Draft EIS to state and areawide clearing-houses, state governors, members of the congressional delegations of 22 states and more than 500 citizens and other organizations, points of view other than those postulated were submitted to the Air Force from those who received the Draft EIS. These comments have been incorporated into this Final EIS and will, consequently, be considered by the decisionmakers.
5-59	The current and proposed strategic arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union limit the total number of strategic nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, i.e., ICBMs, bombers, etc., which a country can have. If the Air Force deploys MX and if the SALT provisions in effect then require it, the United States would decommission older ICBMs to comply with SALT.
5-60	Future studies will document how requirements for electrical energy will be met. This was not practical for this report since the BMCAs are hypothetical deployment areas rather than actual deployment areas. However, our preliminary analysis indicates that six of the seven BMCAs have projected surpluses in 1986. Based on this analysis we project that ample power may be available to the project on a regional basis. (See Volume IV, pages 184-185).
5-61	The program to develop a survivable ICBM system included examination of a broad range of options, including both unprotected and protected options. It is, by no means, a foregone conclusion that vertical shelters would necessarily be "more protective and less expensive than other options." We are continuing to study the candidate basing modes.
5-62	The Air Force is aware of and sensitive to these concerns. They have been addressed in the HAVE HOST environmental assessment, in the MX: Buried Trench Construction and Test Project FEIS, and in this FEIS, and will be considered in all future MX-related studies that can potentially impact desert environments.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

5-63 Expanding the number of Minuteman Missiles in or around established bases does little to redress expected vulnerabilities as Soviet warhead numbers and accuracies increase. The relative cost effectiveness of several alternatives, including modifying Minuteman III ICBMs for use in Multiple Aimpoint Basing modes, has been examined in detail. Estimated costs for Minuteman are significantly greater than those for MX if the number of surviving warheads is to be equivalent to that of the current ICBM force. Minuteman only becomes cost competitive at a much lower number of surviving warheads.

The MX system is designed to account for both the existing and the projected Soviet threat. As such, it will have a higher survivability than the existing Minuteman system.

The Deployment Area Environmental Impact Statements and public hearings on site selection and proposed deployment will assess the attitudes of communities in the proximity of potential MX bases.

5-64 Regardless of the basing mode selected, an airborne launch capability is envisioned to be the most cost effective command and control system. The proposed MX system will be designed to be compatible with the Minuteman Air Launch Control System (ALCS) as well as have the capability to be operationally launched by its own dedicated Air Launch Control Centers (ALCC). These ALCCs would cover whatever area of deployment that may be eventually chosen. This does not pose difficult operational problems.

5-65 Deployment of new Soviet missiles is projected to seriously threaten Minuteman survivability and retaliatory capability. Therefore, serious consideration is being given to the development of the MX missile in a more survivable MAP basing mode. MX is planned to have significantly more re-entry vehicles than Minuteman. Therefore, fewer MX missiles would be required to provide a given level of capability.

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSE

- 5-66 Development of a MAP ICBM is required to maintain the viability of the Triad concept with its balance of complementary forces. The suggested approach would result in a continued degradation of the retaliatory capability of our ICBM force, eventually negating its role in the strategic Triad.
- 5-67 This study was undertaken to help decisionmakers evaluate alternate basing modes. Before a site selection decision is made, another Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and circulated for public comment. Only after a general site selection decision has been made will the Air Force gather specific legal descriptions of the public and private lands involved.

COMMON CONCERNS

In addition to the letters provided herein, the Air Force received approximately 600 letters which asked similar questions or made similar comments. These comments are summarized below followed by the Air Force responses. The names of the people who signed these letters are then listed. These letters are being retained on file.

1. Opposition to siting in South Platte Plains area expressed as a general comment or with specific reference to impact on private land ownership, impact on homesteads, impact on the very productive agricultural lands, impact on food production. Suggestion that areas other than the South Platte Plains be selected for siting. Specific reference was commonly made to other areas with lower population density and less agriculturally productive areas. Concern expressed on impact of program on the natural resources of the area. Specific resources mentioned include water, oil reserves, air quality, and wildlife. Questions raised on where would relocated people be moved, what will happen to the farmers, their homes and personal investments? What happens to local businesses that support farm needs? Associated questions raised issue of reduced use or disruption of community infrastructure such as schools and churches.
2. Opposition to the MX program and nuclear weapons in general. Cost of the program was frequently mentioned as the reason for opposition.
3. Concern expressed on becoming a target area in the event of a war.

RESPONSES TO COMMON CONCERNS

1. Many potential candidate MX sites have been identified, but further screening must be done to reduce those to "real candidates." The conterminous United States has been screened to determine those areas where it would be suitable to deploy MX. These areas are now being examined to assess the potential impacts of siting on people, towns, agriculture, water, wildlife, and related environmental concerns. A deployment area selection EIS will be prepared within the next two years.

This EIS supports the Milestone II decision, and it includes the selection of one or more basing modes. The potential environmental

impacts of the candidate basing mode were evaluated. Candidate sites have not yet been selected. The Air Force did, however, define as Basing Mode Comparison Areas some sections of the U.S. which are geotechnically suitable for MAP basing. (See Volume IV.)

The areas identified as BMCAs have neither greater nor lesser probability of being selected than any of the other "geotechnically suitable" areas identified during the preliminary screening. The BMCA analysis is designed to help decisionmakers understand the environmental implications of each basing mode. Minimizing environmental impacts is one of the goals of the decisionmakers. Other goals are to provide a reliable system and to minimize costs.

As part of the basing mode comparative analysis, mitigative measures were identified. These measures will be studied in greater depth as part of the siting and deployment effort and others will be developed and evaluated. If the MX goes into full-scale engineering development, site selection decisions for the system could be made in about two years, but only after many additional studies, including another separate Deployment Area Selection EIS, have been prepared. This EIS would set out, in much more detail than does the Milestone II EIS, the potential environmental impacts of each candidate site. Since the seven areas included in the Milestone II EIS are represented as case studies, not all of them will necessarily appear in the future Draft Deployment Area Selection EIS, nor will the boundaries of those that are considered be the same as shown in the EIS. Conversely, areas not described in the Milestone II EIS may be included depending on the results of full-scale engineering development activities.

The Air Force has studied and will continue to study agricultural production and population density in the South Platte Plains area. With respect to farmlands, the Air Force adheres to the following White House guidance:

"Efforts should be made to assure that such farmlands are not irreversibly converted to other uses unless other national interests override the importance of preservation or otherwise outweigh the environmental benefits derived from their protection. These benefits stem from the capacity of such farmland to produce relatively more food with less erosion and with lower demands for fertilizer, energy, and other resources. In addition, the preservation of farmland in general provides the benefits of open space, protection of scenery, wildlife habitat and, in some cases, recreation opportunities and controls on urban sprawl."

Of course, similar attention, in this context, will also be given to other areas of the United States if a decision is made to deploy the MX missile system.

The deployment area selection EIS will consider the comments received in response to the Milestone II Statement. Additionally, the Air Force will hold public hearings on the deployment area selection EIS. Siting comments and a resultant Final EIS will be considered in deciding on any site(s) for deployment.

2. The Air Force has carefully considered the projected threat to the survivability of our land based ICBMs and the potential impacts that vulnerability could have on the military balance, world stability and our national security. It has been concluded there is a valid requirement to preserve the unique and essential contributions that ICBMs make to the Triad concept, preservation of peace and deterrence of global conflict. Of all the alternatives which have been examined, deployment of MX in a multiple aimpoint basing mode was judged to be the best alternative to fulfill national policy and defense objectives.

Making national defense decisions of the magnitude of MX is not done in isolation by the Air Force. It is a very complex process involving many other participants such as the Department of Defense, the Congress, the President and the American people. Many technical, political, economic, and environmental factors must be considered; therefore, it is quite natural that many divergent views are voiced on what our defense needs are and the best way to satisfy those needs. The total picture including the Air Force proposed action, alternatives and opposing views, will be considered by our elected representatives and leaders before a decision is made on whether or not MX should proceed into the next stage of development.

Some have expressed their opposition to the MX program because of its high cost. In absolute terms any multi-billion dollar program such as MX has to be regarded as expensive. Despite concentrated efforts over the past few years, there are no cheap solutions which adequately satisfy the requirement for a survivable land based ICBM force. The current MM silos have been modified to their practical limit, and a new system is needed to supplement or replace aging ICBMs originally deployed in the 1960s. The modernized force is required to respond to the increased threat projected for the near future.

Estimated budgets for MX are discussed in Volume I, page I-55, paragraph 2.3.4. These costs are not limited to just one or two years, but occur over the life of the system. The proposed solution is as low, or lower in cost than other alternatives considered.

MX is a more capable system that is more survivable than Minuteman against a given threat level, yet the MX life cycle cost is projected to be less (in terms of equal buying power) than that of Minuteman which has been widely acknowledged as being one of the most cost-effective weapon systems ever developed.

3. U.S. policy is not to start wars, but to prevent them. MX and the multiple aimpoint concept makes it clearly unprofitable for any potential adversary to attack the United States. Prevention of a nuclear war requires certain knowledge by a potential enemy that he will be subject to devastating retaliation, even if he strikes first, and the U.S. absorbs his attack. The ICBM force is presently a strong deterrent to nuclear war. However, its deterrent value is decreasing as the result of Soviet deployment of new missiles capable of destroying our ICBMs in their hardened silos. MX, in the multiple aimpoint mode, is designed to maintain a high level of deterrence, so that all potential adversaries will recognize the futility of launching even one weapon against the U.S.

NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH
COMMON CONCERNS

Betty L. Aagesen
Yuma, CO

Mr. & Mrs. Don Aagesen
Yuma, CO

Mrs. Gertrude Aagesen
Yuma, CO

Mr. Roger Abell
Grinnell, KS

Erv & Linda Abold
Dighton, KS

R.O. Adams
Jacksonville, IL

Mrs. Boyd Adkinson
Benkelman, NE

W.C. Aellig
Yuma, CO

Mr. Harold Ahlschwede
Burley, NE

Mrs. Harold Ahlschwede
Burley, NE

Mr. Ronald H. Ahlschwede
Burley, NE

Kim Albertson
Burlington, CO

G.M. Allen
Bluffs, IL

Mr. John Allen
Bluffs, IL

Mr. Thomas Allen
Bluffs, IL

Zella W. Allen
Denver, CO

Mrs. Harry Altergott
Yuma, CO

Alice Anderson
Greenley, CO

Nellie V. Anderson
Sidney, NE

Mr. & Mrs. Archie Andrews
Yuma, CO

Georgia Andrews
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Mrs. Marvin Andrijeski
McCook, NE

Mrs. Barbara A. Antholz
McDonald, NE

Herman F. Antholz
McDonald, KS

Tina Antholz
McDonald, KS

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Avgensen
Grinnell, KS

Stephanie B _____
Weskan, KS

Mrs. Frances E. Baalman
Grinnell, KS

Mr. & Mrs. Ross Babson
Yuma, CO

Mr. Jack Babst
Winona, KS

Ray & Maxine Balderson
Benkelman, NE

Mrs. L.I. Baldwin
Broomfield, CO

Mr. Ray Baldwin
Benkelman, NE

Mrs. Tom Ballard
Benkelman, NE

Mrs. Dale Bamesberger
Indianola, NE

Mrs. Mildred P. Baney
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Mrs. Vicki Beard
Champion, NE

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Adeline Bechard
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Mr. Lance Bohall
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Mr. & Mrs. Ross Bohm
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Miss Karen Bolt
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Louisville, KY

Mr. Steve Boyd
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James R. Vose
Chambersbury, IL

Steve Waldman
Boulder, CO

Michael Wall
Burlington, CO

Jim Walker
Boulder, CO

William Walker
Burlington, CO

Fay Walsh
Sidney, NE

Steve Walston
Burlington, CO

Tammy Walters
Otis, CO

Mrs. Martin Ward
Oakley, KS

Dennis Watkins
Venango, NE

Myron Watson
Potter, NE

Roy Wear
Burlington, CO

Linda Weatherby
Burlington, CO

Mr. & Mrs. Martin Weber
Burlington, CO

Ronald & Karen Sue Weber
Burlington, CO

J.S. Weeter
Otis CO

Katherine Weigel
Oakley, KS

Mrs. Pauline Weigel
Winona, KS

Tanya Weis
Weskan, KS

Flores Weiser
Oakley, KS

James G. Welsh
Brule, NE

Kurtis Welsh
Weskan, KS

Stacy Wendler
Burlington, CO

Marie Wenger
Yuma, CO

Mike Wenger
Yuma, CO

Mr. & Mrs. Frances Wessel
Oakley, KS

Rita E. Wessel
Oakley, KS

Arlyn White
Weskan, KS

R.L. White
Otis, CO

Troy White
Burlington, CO

A. Whiteley
Bankelman, NE

Helen Whiteley
Bankelman, NE

Todd Whitmore
Burlington, CO

Mr. & Mrs. Roscal Whittenburg
Eckley, CO

Clarence Wicke
Atwood, KS

V.A. Wiedman
_____, CO

Bert Wilkins
Yuma, CO

C. Wesley Wilkinson
Louisville KY

Ginger Wilkinson
Louisville, KY

Mrs. Lorraine Wilkinson
McCook, NE

Arlene E. Williams
Fairfax, IA

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Williams
Yuma, CO

Loren & Joyce Williamson
Trenton, NE

Aletha Willis
Bird City, KS

Darren Winslow
Burlington, CO

Verner D. Winslow
Oceanside, CA

L.J. Wissbaum
McCook, NE

Mrs. John Witt
Flagler, CO

Donn Witzel
Burlington, CO

Douglas J. Wolters
Atwood, KS

Pattie L. Wolters
Atwood, KS

Cheryl Wooley
Burlington, CO

Marvin B. Woolf
Boulder, CO

Mr. & Mrs. Myron Woten
Potter, NE

Carla Wright
Weskan, KS

Debbie Wright
Russell Springs, KS

Gerald Wright
Bird City, KS

Kendal Wright
Russell Springs, KS

Mrs. Phyllis Wright
Bird City, KS

Mrs. Ivy M. Yoos
Atwood, KS

George Yound
Benkelman, NE

Robert Zellmer
Wray, CO

Curt Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Darrell Lee Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Donald Ray Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Harold Zerr
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Jerald N. Zerr
Russell Springs, KS

Mrs. Kathleen A. Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Leon Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Sherri Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Tom Zerr
Grinnell, KS

Mrs. Vincent Zerr
Grinnell, KS

6

PETITIONS

PETITIONS

In addition to letters the Air Force has received several petitions. These petitions have been signed by more than 2,400 people. The text of each petition is set out below, followed by the Air Force response.

1. "We, the undersigned, are opposed to the proposed MX Nuclear Missile Program designated for the South Platte Plains which includes Western Nebraska and Kansas and Eastern Colorado. We feel this is one of the most productive agriculture areas in the United States and involves established towns and cities." (This petition was signed by over 1,400 people.)
2. "We protest the consideration of Western Nebraska as the site for the MX Missile Project." (This petition was signed by over 870 people.)
3. "The undersigned strongly oppose the selection of northeastern Colorado as the site for the MX Nuclear Missile Program." (This petition was signed by about 150 people.)

Air Force Response

The Air Force is still in the early stages of system development. There is no MX missile yet, nor is the Air Force ready to select any location(s) at which to build the proposed system. In the near future, the Department of Defense will decide whether or not to proceed with Full-Scale Engineering Development which includes the manufacture of 20 full-scale MX missiles, the selection of a basing mode so that the MX weapon system can be characterized in full and flight testing at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, from a prototype basing mode facility.

Different basing modes could affect the environment in different ways. In addition, construction of any particular basing mode could affect the environment differently depending upon where it might be sited. The MX Milestone II Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) discusses seven representative areas in ten western states. These areas are potentially suitable for a project of this magnitude and have not yet been rejected by ongoing studies. The purpose was to compare potential environmental impacts of the basing modes being considered. This analysis will help decisionmakers understand the environmental implications of each basing mode.

If the Department of Defense decides to continue work on the MX program and selects a basing mode for further development, decisions regarding where the system would be located could be made in a year or two. These decisions will not be made until additional studies have been prepared. These studies will include a deployment site selection EIS. This next EIS will set out, in much more detail than the Milestone II EIS, the potential environmental impacts at each candidate siting area. Since the seven specific areas included in the Milestone II EIS are represented only as examples, not all of them will necessarily appear in the deployment site selection EIS, nor will identical boundaries apply. Also, areas not described in the Milestone II EIS may be added.

The future deployment site selection EIS will consider the public responses received in the Milestone II EIS. The public at that time will also be able to comment on the various locations proposed for deploying the system. In addition, the Air Force will hold public hearings. All siting comments and the next EIS will be considered in the siting decision.

The Air Force has studied and will continue to study agricultural production and population density in the South Platte Plains area. In respect to farmlands, the Air Force adheres to the following White House guidance:

"Efforts should be made to assure that such farmlands are not irreversibly converted to other uses unless other national interests override the importance of preservation or otherwise outweigh the environmental benefits derived from their protection. These benefits stem from the capacity of such farmland to produce relatively more food with less erosion and with lower demands for fertilizer, energy, and other resources. In addition, the preservation of farmland in general provides the benefits of open space, protection of scenery, wildlife habitat and, in some cases, recreation opportunities and controls on urban sprawl."

Of course, similar attention in this context will be given to areas of the United States other than the South Platte Plains if a decision is made to deploy the MX missile system.

7

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ANALYSIS PROCESS

PUBLIC HEARING

Lompoc, California

Wednesday, August 30, 1978

7:30 P. M.

RECEIVED

SEP 8 1978

HDR-SANTA BARBARA

REPORTED BY:

NORMAN H. BOXLEY, CSR #1184

NORMAN H. BOXLEY, CSR #1184

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

POST OFFICE BOX 4817

EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA 91731

(213) 283-0271

I N D E X

SPEAKERS

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17	1	Handwritten list of organizations and addresses represented by Ms. Howerton
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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
3

4
5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
6 ANALYSIS PROCESS
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9
10 Public Hearing regarding Draft Environmental Impact
11 Statement on MX: MILESTONE II, held in the Civic Auditorium,
12 217 South L Street, Lompoc, California, on Wednesday,
13 August 30, 1978, commencing at 7:30 P. M.
14

15
16 APPEARANCES:

17 HEARING OFFICER:

18 COLONEL ALLAN C. SMITH
19 Chief of the Trial Judiciary Division
20 Office of the Judge Advocate General, Headquarters
United States Air Force

21 PROJECT OFFICER:

22 COLONEL LAWRENCE B. MOLNAR
23 Norton Air Force Base
24 Riverside, California
25
26
27
28

1 LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1978, 7:30 P. M.

2 -0-

3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Ladies and gentlemen, if we could
4 take our seats, please, I think we're ready to begin.

5 I note the time is 1930 hours.

6 Good evening and welcome to the public hearing
7 on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Missile
8 X System: Milestone II.

9 I'm Colonel Allan C. Smith, an Air Force Judge
10 Advocate with the U. S. Trial Judiciary, and I'm stationed
11 in Washington, D. C. I've been assigned the task of
12 conducting this hearing. My role, as Hearing Officer, is
13 simply to conduct the hearing. I'm not knowledgeable about
14 the project that is involved here, nor any of the phases of
15 it. I will not make a finding or recommendation with respect
16 to the project, and also I have not participated in the
17 project in any way up to this point.

18 Now, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on
19 the Missile X System was filed by the Air Force with the
20 Council on Environmental Quality in July of 1978. The
21 proposal is to proceed with the development of a new advanced
22 intercontinental ballistic missile and basing system known
23 as MX. The MX system will soon require a limited number of
24 full-scale prototype missiles and a series of tests associated
25 with those prototypes. The decision to proceed with the
26 further development and testing of the system requires a
27 review of many factors, one of them to be the environmental
28 impacts of the system. The Statement represents a full

1 exposition of those impacts associated with a decision to
2 proceed with the further development and test program.

3 In addition, the document, or the Environmental
4 Impact Statement, describes the MX program with major
5 milestones and the additional environmental statements
6 necessary to support subsequent program decisions. Also, the
7 document includes an environmental analysis of the candidate
8 basing modes and compares the relative impact potential
9 associated with each.

10 Now, the purposes of this hearing are twofold:
11 First, to provide you with an opportunity to present your
12 views to the Secretary of the Air Force on the environmental
13 impact that would result from a decision to proceed with the
14 project. Such comments may be either oral or in writing.
15 The second purpose, it provides the Air Force with the
16 opportunity to provide information on the proposed action and
17 to answer any questions that you may have.

18 Now, as far as the agenda for the evening and the
19 ground rules, first, as to the agenda or the program, we will
20 first have an explanation of the Draft Statement and the
21 MX project from the Project Officer, Colonel Larry Molnar.
22 He will be introduced in just a few moments. His presentation
23 will take approximately one hour. I then plan on taking
24 approximately a ten-minute break. After that we will open
25 the session and receive oral statements from any person who
26 desires to make an oral statement. After that we will accept
27 questions from the audience, to be answered by the Project
28 Officer and a group of experts and specialists that he has

1 designated to assist him in answering any questions.

2 With regard to oral statements, those of you who
3 desire to make such statements should fill out a three-by-five
4 card with your name, address and the name of any organization
5 that you are representing. Cards are available at the front
6 door of the auditorium and they are available from persons
7 walking up and down the aisles. If you'll raise your hand,
8 I think we'll manage to get somebody to you with a card.

9 I will call people in the order that the cards
10 are presented to me, and I already have several of them over
11 here.

12 Individuals representing and speaking on behalf of
13 groups will be allowed ten minutes. Individuals not
14 representing groups but speaking on behalf of themselves as
15 individuals will be allowed five minutes.

16 When your name is called, if you could please
17 come forward to one of the podiums -- podia, I should say,
18 and microphones in the front.

19 Do we have a microphone set up?

20 M/SGT. NICHOLAS: Just this side.

21 THE HEARING OFFICER: Just this side, the microphone
22 podium on your right and my left, and go ahead and make a
23 statement.

24 Please, once again, state your name and address and
25 any group that you're representing in connection with the
26 statement.

27 As to written statements, you may submit them to me
28 or, once again, to any of the people that are handling the

1 microphones up and down the aisle, or the individual at the
2 front of the auditorium. I will have them marked as exhibits
3 and they will be attached to the record of the transcript of
4 the hearing.

5 If you wish to make a written statement and do not
6 at this time have it prepared, you have five days to send it
7 to the following address, and this address will be presented
8 on slide during Colonel Molnar's presentation, and I will
9 try to remember to bring it up again at the end of the hearing.
10 The address would be SAMSO -- that's S-A-M-S-O -- slash
11 MNND, Norton Air Force Base, California 92409.

12 You have five days in which to present or to mail
13 to them a written statement in order to have it included in
14 the hearing.

15 Additionally, you may submit materials directly
16 to the Secretary of the Air Force, and you have until
17 5 September 1978 to do this. The address for such materials
18 is as follows: Secretary of the Air Force/MIQ, Washington,
19 D. C. 20330.

20 Now, the entire proceedings here today are being
21 recorded verbatim by Mr. Norman Boxley, a qualified and
22 certified court reporter for the State of California.

23 I have been asked to remind you that this is a
24 "No Smoking" area and we would certainly appreciate your
25 cooperation in that regard.

26 I would like to at this time go through the list of
27 specialists and experts that Colonel Molnar has to assist him
28 in answering questions and presenting the presentation that

1 he has tonight.

2 First, we have Colonel -- if the individuals, as I
3 call their name and give their position, could please stand
4 and face the audience, I think it would help.

5 First, we have Colonel Wilson, who is Chief of
6 Staff for the First Strategic Aerospace Division, the Host
7 Strategic Air Command Unit at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

8 We have Lieutenant Colonel Aubry Sloan. Colonel
9 Sloan represents the Missile Test Wing at Vandenberg and has
10 been involved in Space Shuttle Planning.

11 We have Lieutenant Colonel "Mack" Riddle.
12 Colonel Riddle is the Civil Engineering Division Chief from
13 the ICBM Program Office, Norton Air Force Base, California.

14 We have Lieutenant Colonel Terrell. Colonel Terrell
15 is the Deputy Base Commander at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

16 We have Major R. C. Wooten. Major Wooten is from
17 the Space and Missile Systems Organization, Civil Engineering,
18 Los Angeles Air Force Station.

19 We have Mr. Don Benn. Mr. Benn is from the Flight
20 Safety Division, Space and Missile Test Center, Vandenberg
21 Air Force Base.

22 Then we have Mr. Bill Fick. Mr. Fick is the Deputy
23 Base Civil Engineer, Vandenberg Air Force Base.

24 Mr. Norman Harris. Mr. Harris is the Vice President
25 in charge of the Ecosciences Division of Henningson, Durham
26 and Richardson, Santa Barbara, California, the ICBM Program
27 Office Environmental Contractor.

28 And finally we have Lieutenant Colonel Bud Kensok

1 from the Systems Engineering Division of the ICBM Program
2 Office.

3 Those are the people that will assist
4 Colonel Molnar later on in the program in answering any
5 questions that you may have.

6 At this time I'd like to introduce to you the
7 Project Officer for this evening, Colonel Larry Molnar,
8 in the Space and Missiles System Organization, Norton Air
9 Force Base, California.

10 Colonel Molnar is an Assistant Deputy for Missile X
11 System Program.

12 Colonel Molnar, I turn it over to you.

13 COLONEL LAWRENCE B. MOLNAR: Thank you, Colonel Smith.

14 Good evening. I am not a frequent visitor here to
15 this area and on the occasions that I have been here, I really
16 haven't paid much attention; and even though I had a lot of
17 things on my mind today, I did notice that this area has
18 topography which I'm not used to and, indeed, meteorology
19 which I'm not used to. It's a little bit more in terms of
20 humidity than we have at Norton, where I'm stationed. It's
21 a pleasant evening. I think you'll be comfortable. I hope
22 we conduct this to your liking.

23 As Colonel Smith said, there is a purpose for this
24 hearing, and that purpose is to involve you in a decision
25 concerning this nation's next generation land-based
26 intercontinental ballistic missile. Colonel Smith called it
27 Missile X and, for short, it's known as MX, and for the
28 remainder of this evening that's what I will refer to it as.

1 The program to develop MX is a major effort to
2 combine a missile with a survivable basing mode. Survival
3 of the existing land-based intercontinental ballistic missile
4 force is being threatened by the continued build-up of Soviet
5 ICBM capabilities.

6 The MX program has moved along so that now is the
7 time to build full-scale prototype missiles and launch
8 equipment. This point in the process to develop a weapon
9 system is called Milestone II, or the go-ahead on a phase
10 known as full-scale engineering development.

11 This phase is not completely new to ballistic
12 missile designers and developers. The activities undertaken
13 in this phase will be very similar to the full-scale prototype
14 developments which were accomplished during the development
15 of Minuteman missile systems.

16 Within the next couple of months, the decisionmakers
17 in the Department of Defense will be given information upon
18 which to base a decision for a go-ahead of full-scale
19 engineering development. This information will include
20 environmental views provided by you, the public. To gather
21 these views, an Environmental Impact Statement was prepared
22 and distributed in July for comments. This hearing is yet
23 another opportunity to have the public express and make known
24 its views.

25 This is an opportunity, an important opportunity,
26 for you and for this reason. Should a decision be made
27 authorizing a full-scale development program, this country's
28 missile developers will be given the go-ahead to build a

1 small number of prototype missiles and launch equipment. In
2 time, the missile components, manufactured at various places
3 throughout the country, will be brought to Vandenberg,
4 assembled and flight tested.

5 This evening's presentation includes a discussion of
6 "Why MX?" and what it is. There's a short movie which will
7 show you the near-term work to be carried out in full-scale
8 engineering development. The movie also describes the ICBM
9 testing and operational launch activities which go on at
10 Vandenberg. Following the movie I will give you an idea of
11 the environmental information contained in the Impact Statement.
12 This information is both of national and local interest.
13 Some of you will be more interested in the information which
14 is national in nature. Others, I know, will be more interested
15 in project actions of more local nature, particularly a
16 proposed MX flight test program at Vandenberg. However, it
17 is important that I talk with you about the overall Impact
18 Statement so that everyone understands what is to be
19 accomplished in the MX full-scale engineering development
20 program and the impacts which had to be analyzed and evaluated
21 for the decisionmakers.

22 I would now like to address the more basic issues
23 of why we need an MX program. In order to answer the
24 question "Why MX?" we must consider our nation's approach
25 to deterrence, the Strategic Forces; namely, the Triad which
26 maintain deterrence, the land-based intercontinental ballistic
27 missiles which are a most important element of the Triad,
28 and finally, the projected threat.

29 First, the fundamental reason for the existence of

1 Strategic Forces is the preservation of peace through
2 deterrent strength. It is our national policy to deter
3 attacks against the United States and its allies. To do this,
4 the U. S. has sought to maintain a survival of high-quality
5 force. A potential attacker will see no advantage in a first
6 strike if he is convinced that sufficient forces for devasta-
7 ting retaliation will survive that attack.

8 This nation's strategy, which has deterred hostile
9 action for over a quarter of a century, is built on a triad
10 of nuclear forces. With three independent forces of land-
11 based ballistic missiles, sea-launched ballistic missiles,
12 and bombers with their associated weapons, there is great
13 confidence that our deterrent capability remains secure.

14 Each of the elements of the Triad has unique
15 characteristics and individual strengths. The unique
16 contributions of each provide the overall Triad with its
17 deterrent strength. For example, the bombers are the most
18 flexible of our forces, combining an ability to carry various
19 kinds of payloads to long distances while maintaining the
20 capability to be launched on warning and recalled. Our
21 Sea-launch ballistic missiles are the most survivable element,
22 exploiting vast underwater areas for concealment and location
23 uncertainty. Note that this last quality and the ability to
24 launch bombers on positive control are attributes which make
25 attacks against either of them unprofitable.

26 The intercontinental ballistic missile's unique
27 characteristics are typified by the positive attributes of
28 our Minuteman and Titan missiles. These ICBMs provide

1 immediate, positive retaliatory capability through survivabil-
2 ity, a communications sytem that is highly reliable, a high
3 alert rate, and quick reaction. Their short flight times,
4 defense penetration capabilities, yield and accuracy allow
5 them to be effective against a spectrum of targets. They
6 have a long service life. Their operating and maintenance
7 costs are significantly less than bombers or submarine-
8 launched ballistic missiles. In sum, existing land-based
9 ICBMs are ready and responsive with built-in flexibility.
10 They are directly controllable by the National Command
11 Authority and can be launched when authorized and only when
12 authorized.

13 At present, the U. S. has 1,054 land-based ICBMs,
14 1,000 Minuteman IIs and IIIs and 54 Titans. The Titans
15 became operational in 1963. Continuing efforts are underway
16 to extend its life. Minuteman II reached deployment of
17 450 missiles in 1967. Changes have been incorporated since
18 then to improve its flexibilty. Minuteman III was deployed
19 from 1970 to 1975, and 550 are presently in service. A
20 Minuteman upgrade silo program to increase their survivability
21 is currently underway. The last Minuteman III will be
22 produced and delivered at the end of this year. This nation
23 will not have an ICBM production capability, and restart
24 requires several years.

25 The ICBMs are deployed throughout the U. S. in
26 groupings called wings. There are six Minuteman wings and
27 three Titan wings. The Titan wings are shown on the chart
28 to the right as small circles. The wings are dispersed in

1 this manner so an attack against a single wing will not affect
2 the operational launch capability of another wing.

3 The missiles themselves are housed in verticle
4 launching structures called silos, which are buried in the
5 ground with the electronic and support equipment necessary
6 for their launch. The missile is placed in the silo by a
7 transporter/emplacer like the one shown on the slide. At
8 present, the position of our silos, and therefore our missiles,
9 is very precisely known. Even though these silos have been
10 hardened to withstand nuclear blast and shock effects, their
11 survivability is questionable as the Soviets improve the
12 accuracy of their ICBMs.

13 The challenge today is to maintain deterrence in
14 the face of projected Soviet military forces. The Soviets
15 are modernizing their ICBM forces with many more warheads
16 and much better accuracy. Four new ICBMs are now entering
17 the Soviet inventory, the fourth generation since Russia began
18 building ICBMs. These missiles are being followed by yet
19 another, even more advanced and threatening, family of
20 intercontinental missiles. At least four medium and large
21 ICBM types are now in development and make up the USSR's fifth
22 generation of ICBMs.

23 Today our ICBMs can survive the first strike and
24 retaliate to cause unacceptable damage, but projections
25 of the numbers and accuracy of Soviet ICBM weapons in the
26 early to mid-1980s indicate that a relatively small number
27 of their ICBMs could destroy a significant portion of our
28 silo-based force while leaving the Soviets with a large number

1 of residual or remaining weapons for other tasks.

2 This situation is portrayed on the left of the
3 slide shown here on the right.

4 In the mind's eye of Soviet planners, this situation
5 in the early to mid-1980s, where the ICBMs can be reduced to
6 ineffective response, is their opportunity to pursue nuclear
7 blackmail. A restoration of ICBM response in the mid -- in
8 the early to mid-1980s is shown on the right of this slide,
9 and really this is what MX is all about.

10 What is MX? MX is an Air Force Program to develop
11 a missile along with a basing mode to achieve a survivable
12 ICBM capability in the face of a growing Soviet threat.

13 The technology work on the new MX missile has
14 concentrated on operation in a mobile environment. This
15 missile would weigh approximately 190,000 pounds, about two
16 and one half times the weight of Minuteman IIIs. It would
17 take advantage of navigation and propulsion improvements to
18 achieve high efficiency. Its new Advanced Inertial Reference
19 Sphere guidance system yields high performance and is not
20 susceptible to shock levels created during movements. The
21 missile structure, including the motor cases, the propellant
22 tanks, and reentry vehicles, are strengthened to withstand
23 the stress of horizontal carriage. A distinctive feature of
24 MX is the canister launch. In operation, a fast-burning
25 propellant, separate from and not carried by the missile, is
26 ignited at the bottom of the canister. The resulting gas
27 pressure "pops" the missile out of the canister in what we
28 call a "cold" launch. The Stage 1 engine then ignites and

1 propels the missile once the missile is free of the canister.
2 For all intents and purposes, the canister is the launcher.
3 The missile is not launched by an aimpoint, missile launch
4 vehicle, or transporter.

5 It is proposed that 200 to 250 MX missiles will be
6 deployed in survivable basing. The missile is designed to be
7 highly efficient and give the required retaliatory effectiveness
8 with this relatively small number of missiles.

9 Shown here are the four missiles which are being
10 considered as viable candidates for deployment in a multiple
11 aimpoint system, and I will explain what that means a little
12 later.

13 I have already discussed MX and Minuteman III.
14 The other candidates are based on Navy Trident missiles. The
15 common missile is currently being studied by a joint Navy/
16 Air Force team. It is a cross between an MX and a second
17 generation Trident missile.

18 To give you an idea of the differences between
19 these candidates, the Trident I missile is 34 feet high,
20 weighs 72,000 pounds, consists of three stages, and if
21 deployed on land, it would carry five low-yield weapons. MX,
22 on the other hand, is 70 feet high, and, as I said, weighs
23 190,000 pounds, has four stages, and can carry up to 12 high-
24 yield weapons.

25 The First Phase of the MX program, which has
26 occurred from 1973 to the present, has focused on technology
27 for survivable basing as well as missile subsystems. To
28 respond to the erosion of fixed silo survivability, alternate

1 basing concepts were developed, which would reduce any
2 advantage to the Russians might gain through a first strike
3 against U. S. ICBMs. Numerous concepts were -- were evaluated,
4 including air mobile and ground mobile modes.

5 The air mobile modes -- concepts basically consisted
6 of missiles carried and launched from airplanes, blimps, or
7 high-lift helicopters. These concepts were rejected because
8 of excessive cost and/or the necessary dependence on warning
9 for survivability, which would have subverted the Triad
10 concept.

11 The ground mobile concepts were divided into unpro-
12 tected and protected alternatives. The unprotected concepts
13 consist of a missile on a transporter, moving at random,
14 in the open without protection.

15 Two examples are shown on the chart to the left.

16 These concepts could not provide the needed
17 survivability against the Soviet threat. Thus, only the
18 protected ground mobile concepts proved to offer the required
19 survivability.

20 Of the protected concepts, the least cost alterna-
21 tives, which best satisfy the survivability requirement,
22 fall into a category called "multiple aimpoint" or MAP for
23 short. In each of the MAP concepts, a missile carried within
24 a canister and on a transporter can be moved among a large
25 number of hardened, protective structures. An observer never
26 knows where the missile is located because the movement is
27 hidden from view entirely or the emplacement of the missile
28 is concealed. Since the location of the missile is unknown,

1 an attacker must target each aimpoint to have any confidence
2 of destroying our ICBMs.

3 Two types of MAP concepts are shown in the slide.
4 In the trench concept, the aimpoints are hardened cylindrical
5 structures, located below the surface, interconnected by
6 thinner "soft" concrete cylindrical sections. The missile is
7 randomly moved from aimpoint to aimpoint. One missile per
8 trench. In the vertical shelter concept, the missile is moved
9 above ground on a road network between a large number of
10 protective structures. The canisterized missile and its
11 operational support equipment is housed in a vertical shelter
12 and sealed by a blast door. Other candidate MAP concepts
13 employing a road network will be discussed a little later.

14 I would like to depart for a moment and talk about
15 the development of Air Force Programs.

16 Major defense systems are required -- are acquired
17 in a step-by-step manner as illustrated on this slide. At
18 the conclusion of each phase of the process, the Department
19 of Defense conducts a major review. The decisions reached at
20 a review are collectively called a milestone; and there are
21 four such milestones.

22 The MX program is presently approaching Milestone II.
23 At this milestone, a Defense System Acquisition Review Council
24 will review the MX program and ultimately make recommendations
25 regarding the manufacture of prototype missiles and vehicles,
26 the basing mode and missile candidates that should be carried
27 into full-scale development and the flight testing of the
28 prototype missiles.

1 I will discuss these recommendations again a little
2 later.

3 I would like to say that it is an important point
4 to understand that MX is at a departure point, looking to go
5 to a phase where we build full-scale prototype versions of the
6 model of the missile and its support systems and then test
7 them to see that they meet the specifications prior to the
8 time we produce and deploy the system.

9 The MX program schedule is not firm. It will
10 become more definite when the options are carefully reviewed
11 as part of the Milestone II decision process.

12 Depicted here is a representative schedule which will
13 give you an idea of the length of the program.

14 Shown on the schedule is a five-year, full-scale
15 engineering development program. The Air Force recognizes
16 that this phase of the program is necessary to solve problems;
17 that is, to put things together at an affordable cost and on
18 schedule.

19 Along with performance, cost and schedule requirements,
20 consideration must also be given to avoiding or minimizing
21 adverse environmental effects. Accordingly, in the full-scale
22 engineering phase, investigations will be carried on to be
23 "on top" of environmental matters and to identify measures
24 to mitigate the environmental effects.

25 On this small -- on this schedule, the small
26 triangles represent and identify the MX environmental
27 statements as they are overlaid on our schedule.

28 It is the Air Force's expressed purpose to invite

1 public involvement at major program decision points. As such,
2 we have identified requirements for four environmental state-
3 ments. The first statement has been accomplished. It
4 pertained to an MX field activity which is now nearing
5 completion.

6 This field activity, known as the Trench Construction
7 and Test Project, was not started until a Final Environmental
8 Impact Statement was properly filed.

9 The schedule now showing gives you the steps which
10 were taken in processing the first statement. It received
11 wide distribution and there was a public hearing. This
12 project and the preparation of the Environmental Impact
13 Statement have provided invaluable experience in involving
14 the public in the MX program and in working measures to reduce
15 environmental impacts.

16 The second impact statement is the one now in
17 process. This statement looks at the environment to provide
18 information for the full-scale engineering development
19 decision. This -- I will discuss this statement in more
20 detail in a moment.

21 Two additional impact statements for two follow-on
22 program decisions will be prepared and will go through the
23 same public review and approval process. The two remaining
24 decisions, which will be strongly influenced by the work
25 on-going during full-scale development, are the decisions on
26 the MX deployment area and, finally, the production and
27 deployment of the MX force.

28 I emphasize that the last two decisions will result

1 from technical and environmental work performed during full-
2 scale engineering development.

3 The Milestone II statement deals in large part with
4 the testing of full-scale prototype missiles at Vandenberg
5 in an operationally configured basing mode.

6 I would now like to show you a film which describes
7 the Minuteman flight testing activities that have been con-
8 ducted at Vandenberg. MX flight testing will be very similar.
9 The film will also show you work on the MX guidance and
10 propulsion systems. This work will continue during full-scale
11 engineering development.

12 May I please have the movie?

13 (Movie presentation.)

14 COL. MOLNAR: Ladies and gentlemen, the Milestone II
15 Statement consists of five volumes. Volume I presents a
16 program overview. Volume II discusses the environmental
17 impact of manufacturing 20 prototype full-scale missiles and
18 their support equipment. The environmental impacts of missile
19 flight testing at Vandenberg are discussed in Volume III.
20 Volume IV presents the environmental impact associated with
21 the four candidate basing modes, and Volume V contains a
22 number of the support studies.

23 Volumes II through IV are structured as shown in
24 the slide to your left. I will be discussing the
25 environmental information contained in these three volumes,
26 but before doing so, I would like to repeat something I
27 talked about earlier. Some of you will be more interested in
28 the information of national interest. This is in Volumes II
29 and IV, and I will talk about these first. Others, I know,

1 will be interested in project actions of a local nature, and
2 in particular, the proposed Flight Test Program at Vandenberg.
3 As previously mentioned, this information is contained in
4 Volume III. I shall conclude this presentation with a
5 discussion of that volume.

6 The Milestone II Environmental Impact Statement
7 looks at three separate but very related objectives. These
8 are shown in pictorial manner on this graph. First, as shown
9 on the lower right, an environmental analysis was prepared
10 dealing with the manufacturing of prototype missiles and the
11 support equipment such as missile transporters. As I will
12 describe in more detail a little later, the missile transporters
13 are characterized by the basing mode. This was the basic
14 reason for a separate evaluation, called the Basing Mode
15 Evaluation, as shown pictorially on the lower left.

16 In order to characterize the total system as MX,
17 and what it takes to launch it, we had to look at basing modes.

18 Flight testing is required to verify operational
19 readiness, so an environmental analysis was prepared to
20 provide environmental information for flight testing decisions.

21 Full-scale engineering development of the MX
22 missile is basically a refinement of existing intercontinental
23 ballistic missile technology. The refinement is not expected
24 to cause new or otherwise significant environmental effects,
25 other than the expected effects on capital and labor
26 resulting from any multi-million-dollar project.

27 Full-scale engineering development includes the
28 manufacturing of prototype missiles and ground support

1 equipment. The movie showed the work that has taken place
2 and will continue on the missile guidance and propulsion
3 systems. Complete prototype missiles will be required for
4 both ground test and a planned series of 20 flight tests.

5 Ground vehicles will also be developed. The general
6 types of vehicles vary substantially, as I said or as I
7 indicated, with basing mode. Thus, a basing mode decision is
8 required before the ground vehicles can be developed.

9 Here you see an illustration of one of the MX stage
10 motors. Stage motors like these will be manufactured during
11 the full-scale engineering development program to make up the
12 small number of prototype missiles which will be flight
13 tested.

14 Ground vehicles appropriate for the selected basing
15 mode will also be developed during full-scale engineering
16 development. Vehicle characteristics vary substantially with
17 basing mode, from the single transporter/emplacer used with
18 the vertical shelter concept to multi-vehicles for use in
19 the trench basing mode.

20 Three key issues have been raised at the National
21 level. They are the allocation of money, competition for
22 labor resources, and competition for natural resources.

23 This statement analyzed the environmental impacts on
24 full-scale engineering development based on expenditures
25 ranging from five to seven billion dollars. The actual cost
26 may vary from this estimate. It could be lower. In any
27 event, this level of funding will stimulate economic growth.

28 Development of MX will create a demand for some

1 unemployed or alternatively employed aerospace workers to
2 reenter the industry, as well as an additional competition
3 among aerospace companies for currently employed workers.

4 Electrical energy and water will be used directly in
5 the industries which participate in the manufacture of missiles
6 and vehicles and indirectly by supporting industries. The
7 acceptability of these impacts will depend upon location.
8 In general, however, full-scale engineering development will
9 take place in established industries that have conducted
10 similar activities in the past.

11 Let us now consider mitigations. But first, in our
12 terms, a mitigation is a measure taken to reduce an identified
13 impact to some acceptable level.

14 Impacts on manufacturing areas are primarily a
15 function of induced population growth. This statement is
16 being distributed to local governments, governmental agencies,
17 as a mitigation to help them in their planning process for
18 new growth. In all areas this growth is not expected to be
19 significant.

20 Impacts on testing areas represent an extension
21 of ongoing testing programs related to MX. The incremental
22 impacts of MX are sufficiently small so that no independent
23 mitigations are proposed beyond those now incorporated in the
24 operation of the test facilities.

25 Now, let's turn to Volume IV, and as I had indicated
26 previously, Volumes II and IV are closely linked.

27 A basing mode evaluation is closely tied to
28 full-scale engineering development, which I have just covered,

1 so I would like to now discuss the environmental impacts
2 related to alternate basing modes, and again, these are
3 contained in Volume IV.

4 The early selection of a basing mode will give the
5 MX designers and developers the opportunity to scope their
6 work toward specific designs for missile transporters and
7 associated ground support equipment. And as I showed you,
8 those equipments vary depending upon the basing mode.

9 To aid in the selection of a basing mode, the
10 candidate basing modes were evaluated to obtain a comparison
11 of their potential environmental impacts. This comparison,
12 together with performance, schedule and cost considerations,
13 will provide decisionmakers with the necessary information to
14 make a balanced decision.

15 Four modes were considered in the evaluation. They
16 are the vertical shelter, horizontal shelter, pool and hybrid
17 trench.

18 The two shelter concepts and the pool are based on
19 moving a missile among a large number of protective shelters,
20 approximately 20 to 30 shelters per missile. All shelters must
21 be attacked to assure destruction of the missile force.
22 The missile and its associated equipment are moved above ground
23 on a road network, so it must be shielded from observation
24 during a move.

25 The launch sequence in each of these concepts is
26 different. In the vertical shelter, the canister is raised,
27 the blast door and support equipment jettisoned, and the
28 missile is ejected. In the horizontal shelter, the

1 transporter drives out of the shelter before the canister
2 is raised and missile ejected. The Canister in the pool
3 concept is elevated in place.

4 The trench concept, on the other hand, involves a
5 number of hardened cylindrical structures interconnected by
6 thinner concrete cylindrical sections. Outwardly, a trench
7 would look like a continuous concrete pipe anywhere from
8 10 to 20 miles long. Each trench would consist of numerous
9 aimpoints, and a missile on a transporter would travel
10 randomly inside the tube from aimpoint to aimpoint, providing
11 for location uncertainty. Each trench is buried several feet
12 below the surface, and in order to launch, the canister is
13 pushed through the concrete and the missile is ejected.
14 In order for an aggressor to get a missile, he must strike the
15 entire trench line.

16 Two classes of security concepts have been
17 identified. These are area security and point security.
18 With area security, the entire regions in which missiles are
19 deployed are controlled and access by unauthorized personnel
20 is denied. The concept would involve the use of approximately
21 four million acres. In point security, only the area
22 immediately surrounding the aimpoint is controlled, or
23 approximately three acres per aim. And if you have on the
24 order of five thousand aimpoints, we're talking about
25 15,000, 20,000 acres. Access in the point security approach
26 is not controlled outside the immediate area, but some
27 structures in close proximity may be prohibited -- in close
28 proximity are prohibited, if they're not already there,

1 because of safety precautions with the missile propellants.

2 Minuteman missiles are presently deployed using the
3 point security concept.

4 Shown on your right is a Minuteman missile in its
5 silo. The area that is closed off is shown in white. The
6 remaining area is accessible to everybody.

7 In order to evaluate the environmental impacts of
8 the basing modes under consideration, potential locations for
9 the MX missile had to be identified. Most of the geotech-
10 nically suitable areas for MX deployment fall into seven
11 physical-biological regions shown in this slide. Each of
12 these regions had a distinct physical/biological character
13 in terms of topography, soils, weather and the assemblage of
14 plants and animals. For this analysis, seven sample deployment
15 sites, called basing mode comparisons areas, or BMCAs, were
16 identified within these regions, within the physical/biological
17 regions. Each BMCA, consisting of approximately 8,000 square
18 miles, is suitable for MX deployment.

19 Before I continue with the discussion of the
20 environmental impacts of the candidate basing modes, let me
21 stress the fact that these basing mode comparison areas
22 are only examples. The actual candidate deployment areas
23 will be identified in the next environmental impact statement.

24 It is entirely possible that more than one of the
25 identified candidate areas will be chosen, and the MX system
26 will be deployed in a dispersed or a "split" basing approach.
27 This approach may prove to be a mitigative measure for
28 environmental concerns regarding large land use.

1 A comparison of the basing modes in terms of their
2 potential impact on the environment is summarized in this
3 slide. The environmental concerns are shown on the left and
4 the modes are compared on the right.

5 For example, consider water quality and supply.
6 The pool mode requires more water than the horizontal or
7 vertical shelters and more than the trench, combining both
8 construction and a 10-year operation. The trench mode has
9 high water requirements during construction for concrete and
10 dust suppression. It also has more disturbed area, which
11 could cause erosion and degrade water quality. The pool mode
12 has reasonably high concentration water requirements and
13 potentially high operational water requirements due to
14 evaporation. Local variations in supply and distribution of
15 water may affect the significance of this impact.

16 Indeed, the pool concept is not highly regarded as
17 a viable contender at this stage of the game, primarily
18 because of the concerns for water.

19 The environmental impacts common to all basing
20 modes are as listed on the left-hand slide. They include:
21 Exclusion of the public from portions of land; suspension of
22 current or planned land uses; disruption of surface area by
23 construction of roads, shelters, trenches and support equipment;
24 disruption of archaeological sites; degradation of natural
25 views; consumption of large quantities of natural resources
26 such as water and cement; generation of dust because of
27 construction activities; increased traffic; generation of
28 air pollution from fossil-fuel-burning equipment; and the

1 disruption of habitats and creation of stress on animals.

2 Mitigative measures are currently being considered
3 and will be developed during full-scale engineering
4 development. Candidate measures will be evaluated and screened
5 for their effectiveness in reducing impacts. The selected
6 ones will be incorporated into the Air Force's Environmental
7 Protection Plan. The mitigation program is a dynamic one in
8 which new measures will be considered as appropriate.
9 Consideration is currently being given to a number of potential
10 mitigation measures.

11 Let us take, for example, pre-construction site
12 surveys will be conducted to determine the location of
13 archaeological sites such that they may be avoided, where
14 possible, by altering the basing layout. However, if
15 necessary, artifacts and archaeological remains, which may
16 be disturbed during construction, will be examined,
17 catalogued and, where appropriate, reinterred or collected
18 and deposited in museums.

19 As another example, consider the minimizing of
20 habitat disruption and stress on animals. Critical habitats
21 will be avoided and, where possible, construction schedules
22 modified so that noise and other disruptive activities will
23 not severely impact breeding, nesting and feeding patterns.
24 Local, state and federal wildlife experts will be consulted.

25 Volume III of the Impact Statement contains the
26 environmental analysis for missile flight testing at Vandenberg.
27 The flight tests include placing a prototype missile in a
28 full-scale portion of a prototype Multiple Aimpoint Facility

1 and performing launch activities. These missile tests are
2 needed to validate the performance of the missile system and
3 to define any additional development to meet the performance
4 and cost objectives of the program. Since this program is a
5 continuation of existing flight test activities common to
6 Vandenberg Air Force Base, the Air Force has determined that
7 they should continue at this location.

8 Vandenberg is the busiest launch complex in the free
9 world. Since the first launch, in December 1958, it has
10 averaged over 70 launches a year for a total of approximately
11 1,400. Over 500 of these launches have been Minuteman ICBM
12 launches. Minuteman launches comprised over 60 percent of
13 all Vandenberg Air Force Base launches during 1977.

14 MX test launches will be similar to the Minuteman
15 I, II and III tests and operational exercises currently
16 performed on the base. As you recall, the movie presentation
17 showed some of the activities for launch of Minuteman missiles
18 at Vandenberg.

19 Vandenberg is the only site in the United States
20 from which operational Air Force ICBMs and polar-orbiting
21 space satellites are launched. It is the pioneer missile
22 base of the Strategic Air Command and the Headquarters of
23 SAC's 1st Strategic Aerospace Division. The Space and Missile
24 Test Center, located at Vandenberg, operates the Western Test
25 Range for the Air Force Systems Command.

26 The missile and basing mode development test programs
27 comprise the developmental testing of MX components and systems.
28 This testing phase includes approximately 20 flight tests of

1 the missile.

2 The primary objective of the Missile Flight Test
3 Program is the developmental and interim operational test and
4 evaluation of the missile and canister systems. This process
5 includes tests and analyses necessary to support subsystem
6 development and initial flight testing.

7 The Missile Flight Test Program to be conducted at
8 Vandenberg includes facilities construction, equipment
9 installation and checkout, system integration testing,
10 missile ejection tests and missile flight tests.

11 Land use will depend upon the selected basing mode.
12 For three or four shelters, be they vertical, horizontal or
13 pool in type, the test site will require approximately 55 acres.
14 For the trench, two two-mile-long trenches would be constructed,
15 requiring approximately a hundred acres -- hundred eight acres.
16 Existing land area at Vandenberg will be used. No new land is
17 required.

18 MX test and support facility needs at Vandenberg
19 have been identified, have been determined from a
20 functional analysis of development test requirements. The
21 final definition of construction requirements will be
22 accomplished during the early phases of full-scale development
23 to support the Military Construction Program and its funding
24 cycle. For planning purposes, support facilities have been
25 identified to support MX weapon system test program at
26 Vandenberg, and these facilities are shown on the chart to
27 the right.

28 Detailed cost estimates for each facility are not

1 yet available, but dollar estimates of fifty million dollars
2 in 1977 dollars have been proposed for the construction of the
3 required facilities. Every effort is being made to use
4 existing facilities to reduce overall costs.

5 It is estimated that our construction will span
6 about two years.

7 Four candidate siting areas are currently under
8 consideration as potential locations for the MX test facili-
9 ties at Vandenberg. These are the facilities that actually
10 launch the missile. These four areas are identified as
11 Shuman Canyon, San Antonio Terrace, Burton Mesa and Lompoc
12 Terrace.

13 To assess potential site-specific impacts of the
14 project, prototype conceptual layouts have been produced
15 for each candidate siting area for both trench and discrete
16 basing mode options. A conscious effort has been made to
17 select siting arrangements that minimize adverse ecological
18 and archaeological impacts while meeting the anticipated
19 requirements of the project.

20 I will now show you several photographs of each
21 site and discuss the physical/biological impacts of missile
22 flight testing at that site.

23 This site -- this slide, looking north, shows the
24 Casmalia Hills in the background. The community of Casmalia
25 is located approximately three miles to the east, that is,
26 to the right of the photograph. The ocean is to the left.

27 This area has the highest density of multiple use
28 archaeological sites, and thus could require extensive

1 archaeological mitigative measures.

2 The rolling terrain visible in the photograph,
3 with slopes in excess of 10 percent, is unacceptable for the
4 shelter basing mode but prevents construction of trenches.
5 And we are still looking at parts of Shuman Canyon.

6 Two existing Minuteman silos are shown in the slide.
7 In fact, one of the launches you saw in the movie was from
8 this area.

9 The slide now shows a view of San Antonio Terrace,
10 looking east.

11 The differences between the vegetation types
12 within the San Antonio Terrace is visible in this slide.
13 The stabilized sand dunes are in the foreground and the
14 disturbed grasslands are in the background.

15 There are a large number of archaeological resources
16 in this area, but careful siting could avoid major impacts.

17 Further development of mineral resources, more
18 specifically oil, may interfere with MX flight testing
19 activities at this site.

20 San Antonio Terrace is south and adjacent to Shuman
21 Canyon.

22 This site contains stabilized sand dunes covered
23 by chaparral vegetation. The sandy area to the left is
24 called a "blow-out," where the dunes again become active.

25 The project has been tentatively laid out in the
26 northeast portion of this site, which is covered by disturbed
27 grasslands and is not as ecologically important as the
28 stabilized dunes.

1 Further south lies the Burton Mesa candidate siting
2 area. The original Atlas launch facilities are located here
3 and some of the buildings could be used to support the MX
4 flight testing activities.

5 The predominantly inland wind direction and the
6 nearness of onbase and offbase housing make potential air
7 quality impacts high in this area.

8 Burton Mesa has large areas of the unique Lompoc
9 chaparral. In addition, the least tern nests to the west and
10 the unarmored three-spined stickleback resides within the area
11 of influence of this candidate site. Both of these species
12 are listed as rare or endangered. Biological resources could
13 place constraints on extensive construction activities at this
14 site.

15 Lompoc Terrace is the southernmost candidate
16 siting area being considered within Vandenberg. Siting of the
17 project here would place additional strain on Ocean Avenue's
18 traffic and would have the highest potential noise impact
19 upon the established community.

20 The area is covered by disturbed grassland and is
21 currently being used for grazing.

22 The proposed support facilities within this site
23 would be laid out in the foreground, with the launching
24 facilities to the west, near the ocean.

25 The Bear Creek and Lompoc fault zones could impact
26 the project in this area, thus requiring additional engineering
27 design work and the resultant increase in construction costs.

28 In summary, there are positive and negative aspects

1 regarding the utility of each site for MX flight testing
2 activities. Here are some examples. Mineral resources, oil,
3 could rule out the biologically acceptable portion of San
4 Antonio Terrace. Lompoc Terrace is biologically and
5 archaeologically favorable, but because of relative nearness
6 to the developed community, there are traffic and noise
7 considerations. The biologically acceptable Shuman Canyon is
8 in an area of archaeological sensitivity. The biological
9 resources must be considered in looking at Burton Mesa.

10 The results of the environmental impact analysis
11 presented in this statement, along with information provided
12 by you, the public, will be carefully reviewed by the Base
13 Commander, the Base Facility Board, the Division Commander
14 and the Strategic Air Command prior to the selection of a
15 site and commencement of MX activities.

16 Four hundred million dollars will be spent on the
17 construction and operation of the MX test program at
18 Vandenberg as broken down and shown in the slide on your
19 left. Total construction jobs resulting from MX, both direct
20 and indirect, include about 50 in 1980, 1,000 in 1981,
21 increase to 1,600 in 1982, and fall back to 400 in 1983.

22 Now, as many of you know, the Air Force is
23 interested in using Vandenberg for two new projects. Along
24 with MX, there is the Space Shuttle. The two projects will
25 have a cumulative effect on growth. Assuming current
26 schedules, this slide shows the number of jobs that will be
27 generated by both projects between 1980 and 1983. The jobs
28 are broken down into direct construction jobs, indirect jobs

1 in North County and indirect jobs in South County. The
2 current shuttle schedule peaks in 1980, whereas MX peaks in
3 1982. Because of the similarity of certain jobs, MX can
4 therefore be viewed as minimizing the decline in the work
5 force. As an additional note, MX activities will be on the
6 increase as some Minuteman testing activities decrease.

7 The socioeconomic impacts of the MX program will
8 be an increase in the demand for housing and support services,
9 as well as an increase in the demand for water, energy,
10 materials, et cetera. The significance of these impacts
11 could be reduced by constructing temporary housing, possibly
12 on Vandenberg Air Force Base, and by arranging cooperative
13 Air Force-Community Advanced Planning efforts.

14 The environmental effects associated with the
15 flight testing at Vandenberg are summarized in this chart.
16 Surface disruption will occur as a result of road and
17 facility construction. There will also be soil erosion and
18 alterations of ground water circulation patterns. Runoff
19 will increase the amount of suspended sediments in nearby
20 surface water. The additional traffic will increase
21 vehicular and particulate emissions. Habitats will be
22 disrupted and animals may be stressed. The demand for
23 housing and associated resources, as well as for community
24 services, will increase and some archaeological sites may be
25 disrupted --disturbed.

26 Mitigation measures will be built into the Air
27 Force's Environmental Protection Plan prior to the commence-
28 ment of any construction activities. Measures currently

1 under consideration include the following.

2 Careful site selection and the placement of
3 structures, maintenance of drainage patterns, revegetation and
4 distribution of spoils piles to minimize surface disruptions.

5 Compaction of spoils, revegetation and liquid
6 waste pile cleanup plans to minimize hydrological impacts.

7 Revegetation and temporary ground covering to
8 decrease the quantity of suspended sediment in water.

9 Dust suppression measures, vehicular emission
10 controls and scheduling of activities to reduce traffic
11 congestion to minimize air quality impacts.

12 Location of roads and structures and the restriction
13 of human activities to the site to minimize habitat disruption.
14 Rescheduling activities to avoid breeding and/or immigration --
15 or migration seasons.

16 Rescheduling activities, soil stabilization, control
17 of runoff by revegetation and confinement of activities to
18 minimize aquatic disruptions.

19 Careful advanced planning, coordination with local
20 governmental and civic entities and construction of temporary
21 housing to minimize socioeconomic impacts.

22 Careful site selection, examination, cataloging
23 and collection or reburial of remains to minimize archaeo-
24 logical disruptions.

25 Ladies and gentlemen, the purpose of the full-scale
26 development effort is three-fold: To evolve an MX program
27 system which meets the strategic needs of the country at an
28 acceptable cost and schedule; to perform sufficient flight

1 testing so that the system can proceed into the next phase,
2 namely, production and deployment, with minimal risks; and
3 to evaluate and analyze the environmental concerns and
4 develop appropriate mitigative measures.

5 To carry out these purposes, it takes time. If you
6 can recall, back in the schedule, it is a five-year program.

7 The decisions to be made for Milestone II involve
8 the manufacturing of 20 full-scale production MX missiles,
9 the selection of a basing mode so that the MX weapon system
10 can be characterized in full, and lastly, flight testing at
11 Vandenberg from a prototype basing mode facility.

12 The existence of an MX weapon system will allow the
13 U. S. to preserve its policy of peace through deterrent
14 strength. The land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles
15 force is being threatened by the continuing build-up of
16 Soviet ICBM capabilities. MX is an Intercontinental Ballistic
17 Missile with a multiple aimpoint basing mode that will give
18 the U. S. a survivable land-based force.

19 With these words, I would like to conclude, and
20 thank you very much.

21 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Colonel Molnar.

22 I think I'd like to remind everybody that if they
23 desire to make a statement, please fill out one of these
24 three-by-five cards with your name, address and the
25 organization that you represent, and give it to one of our
26 people either in the aisles or at the front of the auditorium.
27 As soon as we come back from a short ten-minute recess here,
28 why, we'll start off with statements from people who desire

1 to make them. After that we'll accept questions from the
2 floor.

3 Let's recess for ten minutes.

4 (Recess from 8:45 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.)

5 COL. SMITH: Call the hearing back to order. At this
6 point in the hearing, we're going to have the presentations
7 or persons who desire to make statements. I have the names
8 of several persons who desire to make statements.

9 Once again, when your name is called, if you could
10 step down to the podium in front of the auditorium, on your
11 right and my left, and step right up and make your statement.
12 If you're representing a particular group, ten minutes, we'd
13 appreciate it, five minutes if you're representing only
14 yourself or not representing a particular group.

15 The first name that I have is Joyce Howerton,
16 238 South J Street, Lompoc, California.

17 MS. JOYCE HOWERTON: I'd just like to read a short
18 prepared statement.

19 I question the legal and moral limitation imposed
20 on individuals and groups by having just one hearing in Lompoc,
21 a somewhat remote area, with little publicity statewide, on
22 an issue that will affect all of our lives. Since the five-
23 volume Environmental Impact Statement did not come out until
24 July, there was little time to look at it, review it and
25 be able to speak to it. We can only make educated guesses
26 as the environmental dangers the new war tool will provide.

27 There is a growing number of people who will not
28 stand by and allow the Pentagon to use billions of dollars

1 to develop a weapon that brings us one step closer to a
2 nuclear war. We want our money spent on human needs. We
3 are in the midst of an economic crisis. We have hundreds of
4 people that have no food. We have sick and aged who can't get
5 help. People, not the military, should be the nation's
6 number one priority.

7 The United States must take the first step towards
8 disarmament. There will never be world peace if we continue
9 to prepare for war.

10 I would also like to add my voice to the many who
11 protested the simulated nuclear explosion that took place
12 today. I feel the assurance of the defense nuclear agency
13 that no damage would occur to the area or the wildlife
14 is as unbelievable as PG&E telling us that the Diablo
15 Nuclear Powerplant can withstand earthquakes.

16 We must stop all nuclear power and weapons
17 development now. We won't be given many more chances.

18 I would also like to point out that one of the
19 things you continued to say in your statement was that "We
20 want a public input," and yet we are speaking to ourselves
21 here. Or you're speaking to yourselves. I think it's fair
22 to guess that the majority of the people in this room are
23 military connected.

24 I think that we should have these hearings held
25 all over the United States so that people, and I mean all
26 the people, have a chance to speak to this issue. They need
27 to be able to speak to it on every aspect. And I feel this
28 is very unfair.

1 I have a list of groups -- these are a very small
2 group of people who contacted me today and asked me to submit
3 this letter saying that they would like to have input. There
4 are hundreds and hundreds of groups that are going to insist
5 on the right to speak to this issue, so I would hope you'd
6 pay attention.

7 Who do I give the list to?

8 COL. SMITH: You could give it to me, please. Do you
9 desire to read this list?

10 MS. HOWERTON: Well, I can if you like.

11 COL. SMITH: Well, okay, I'll attach it as an exhibit.
12 Whatever you'd like to do.

13 MS. HOWERTON: Okay, let me read it first.

14 It's the Abalone Alliance, which is a statewide
15 antinuclear group in California; Clergy and Laity Concerned,
16 in California and in Colorado; the Nebraskans for Peace, in
17 Nebraska; the Animal Defense Council, in Arizona; the
18 Alliance for Survival in Los Angeles.

19 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much.

20 We'll mark this as Exhibit No. 1, to be attached
21 to the transcript of the hearing.

22 The next name that I have to speak is a Liz
23 Clingman of the Community Development Department, City of
24 Lompoc.

25 Ms. Clingman.

26 MS. LIZ CLINGMAN: Good evening. I won't introduce
27 myself again since the gentleman just introduced me.

28 I am here representing the City of Lompoc and I

1 would like to address four issues which the city is
2 particularly concerned about.

3 First, a question that immediately came to mind is
4 that there is housing and employment data on the Space
5 Shuttle in the MX EIS. This data is not consistent with
6 what is in the Space Shuttle final EIS. On the advice of 7-1
7 the Shuttle office, the city is assuming that the data in the
8 MX EIS is the most accurate because it is the most recent,
9 but we feel that this should be clarified in the final EIS.

10 Secondly, the city is very concerned on the issue
11 of transient construction workers and how housing will be
12 provided.

13 Thirdly, we would like to point out that the
14 population projections used in the EIS on the MX are no
15 longer in use by the City of Lompoc and that more up-to-date 7-2
16 projections should be obtained, and we are very willing to
17 give these projections to the consultants upon request.

18 And fourth, the transportation impact stated in the
19 MX EIS are not as explanatory as we'd like to see it.

20 Now, the City Engineer, Jim Dixon, who is the
21 second name on that card, will be addressing those issues.

22 With regard to point two on transient construction
23 workers, the city's vacancy rate for multi-family housing is
24 currently 4.5 percent or approximately a hundred and twenty
25 vacant units. This is hardly sufficient to accommodate the
26 potential growth in transient construction workers expected
27 from the three projects that will be going on concurrently:
28 the LNG, the Space Shuttle and MX. The city also does not

1 have appropriately zoned available land to be developed into
2 a mobile home park to accommodate transient workers. It is
3 our hope that the Air Force and/or on-base civilian
4 contractors will make a commitment to develop facilities for
5 transient construction workers on the base. We hope that this 7-5
6 housing will be compatible with environmental standards and
7 it will be attractive enough that the workers will prefer to
8 settle in this area instead of going to Lompoc looking for
9 housing.

10 In regards to population projections -- by the way,
11 all of this is addressed to the third volume of the Environ-
12 mental Impact Statement -- they state that in 1980, the
13 projected population for the City of Lompoc is 58,000 people -- 7-4
14 obviously that's far too high -- and in 1990, 71,000 people.
15 More accurate projections for the Lompoc community,
16 including Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills Mesa Oaks,
17 are 36,212 in 1980 and 41,386 in 1990. These are the
18 city's high projections.

19 Now I'd like to defer to Jim Dixon to discuss the
20 transportation problem.

21 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Ms. Clingman.

22 The next name on the list is indeed that of
23 Mr. Jim Dixon, the City Engineer, City of Lompoc.

24 MR. JIM DIXON: I have two basic areas of Volume III
25 that I'd like to address. One is page 341. I'd like to point
26 out that the Regional Transportation Plan no longer shows the 7-5
27 Lompoc bypass. The second is Table 3-33. The table shows
28 1981 baseline volumes peak hour. We find these volumes are

1 less than our current peak-hour volumes we're experiencing
2 and we feel the volume should be looked at some more. The
3 volumes were taken on H Street at the Santa Ynez River. We
4 feel a better place to observe these volumes would be where
5 we're experiencing congestion currently. That would be
6 closer to Ocean Avenue in the downtown area.

7 Thank you.

8 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Dixon.

9 The next speaker that I have is a Mr. L. L. Byron,
10 Vandenberg Air Force Base.

11 Mr. Byron.

12 MR. L. L. BYRON: I have several questions here that I
13 want to address.

14 Working with the military for a long period of over
15 30 years -- you mentioned -- on your slots earlier this
16 evening you show five things. You mentioned the MX -- and
17 I'm referring to one of the pictures that was up there, and
18 it had five categories: The MX deterrence, Strategic Forces,
19 the Triad, the ICBMs and the Threat.

20 The three questions that I want to address this to
21 first: Is there any recognition of enemy birds being taught
22 to our people, to recognize any of the enemy birds in case
23 they should launch?

24 That's one. Number two is the quick recovery
25 case-ability of -- recoverability that we would have in case
26 of an attack; and number three, which is as critical, if not
27 more so than the other categories mentioned, is quality
28 assurance involvement.

7-5
(cont)

1 In all of these things in this impact -- pictures
2 that you have been showing no reference was made in the
3 conceptual phase, in the flight test phase, or any of the
4 other phases shown, and I pose these questions as good food
5 for thought because they all have a direct bearing on this
6 Impact Environment Statement on the different categories that
7 you have mentioned.

8 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Byron. I'm going
9 to ask that Colonel Molnar and his people hold off answering
10 those questions until we have the statements. Colonel Molnar
11 has notes down of the questions and we'll perhaps have them
12 answered first. In the event that we can't remember them
13 all, could you repeat them again if it becomes necessary?

14 The next name that I have on the list here is a
15 Mr. Tom W. Rodda, I believe it is, R-o-d-d-a, of the Bureau
16 of Land Management, Riverside, California.

17 Mr. Rodda.

18 And I should also mention that Mr. Rodda submitted
19 a five-page document, which will be marked as Exhibit No. 2
20 and will be attached to the transcript.

21 MR. TOM W. RODDA: Thank you.

22 Rather than read the presentation that you have,
23 I would just like to stress particularly the importance of,
24 before the Final Environmental Statement on the Milestone II,
25 we would urge you very strongly to meet with the Bureau of
26 Land Management at Riverside, California, our Desert Planning
27 Staff. I -- the paper presents what I think are factual
28 information about the importance of public lands, and I would

1 like -- really strongly urge an early meeting prior to the
2 Final Statement in Milestone II to clarify whether or not the
3 basing mode selection will be done after Milestone II, prior
4 to Milestone III; just when will you select a basing mode and
5 a security system?

6 Do I make myself clear?

7 COL. MOLNAR: Yes.

8 MR. RODDA: Thank you very much.

9 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Rodda. Once again
10 I'm going to ask that Colonel Molnar hold off on answering
11 the question at this time, and we'll continue on with the
12 statements and then turn to answering questions.

13 The next name of a speaker that I have is
14 Ms. Doree Webb, Board of Supervisors Staff Assistant for
15 the County of Santa Barbara.

16 Ms. Webb.

17 MS. DOREE WEBB: I do not --

18 COL. SMITH: Could you speak up?

19 MS. WEBB: I'm not here to speak. I'm just listening.

20 COL. SMITH: Okay. Fine then. I had a card here with
21 your name on it. Excuse me.

22 The next speaker that I have is Mr. Charles
23 C. Carmichael of the Lompoc Valley Economic Development
24 Association.

25 Mr. Carmichael.

26 MR. CHARLES C. CARMICHAEL: Well, I would like to
27 address the group that Lompoc, some years back, in 1958, was
28 a fairly small community, and the rapid growth, from 5,500 to

1 approximately 46,000 has been based primarily on the economy
2 stimulated by Vandenberg Air Force Base. We are basically a
3 bedroom community supporting this facility. If we don't
4 support these various programs when they come in, then our
5 economy and our high unemployment rate is going to worsen.
6 We are currently at ten percent unemployment rate and it is
7 only through programs of this nature that we can stabilize our
8 economy.

9 I don't believe that the young lady who was up
10 here representing the city with a philosophy of "no growth"
11 basically speaking, really represents the elected body of
12 this community. I don't believe that it's the position of
13 the city council.

14 I believe that the city should take the position
15 of insuring that we have the housing to support the program.

16 Currently we have a vacancy rate of four percent.
17 We still have some un -- or, vacant land in the residential
18 areas, quite a bit of it if it's developed. We have a
19 considerable amount of land to the north of here that can be
20 developed.

21 And I think that it is incumbent upon this
22 community to support these programs in detail.

23 Thank you.

24 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, sir.

25 That's all of the cards that I have with names of
26 speakers. Is there anybody else who would desire to present
27 a statement at this time?

28 I see a hand over here. If the person could step

1 up to the podium and present the statement. Please state your
2 name and address and the name of any group or organization
3 that you may be representing.

4 MS. SANA PETERSON: Do you want my name, my address, my
5 group? Anything else?

6 COL. SMITH: Please, and any other information that you
7 feel may be helpful.

8 MS. PETERSON: Okay. My name is Sana Peterson. My
9 address is 809 Florence Street, Santa Barbara.

10 My group is -- it's a big group of people that are
11 against nuclear developments. We really think that it's an
12 insidious -- insidious evil, destructive force.

13 Anyway, I don't know the particulars, all these
14 details that you've been presenting us with; I have no films
15 or anything, but as far as the arms race that, you know,
16 you say peace comes through a -- something of strength.
17 Anyway, it shows strength or something. I want to say the
18 arms race never ends. It provides no security, no peace and
19 no rest from the strife and the fear and the waste of human
20 energy. It's a nightmare. And I'm in it, too, and we're all
21 in this nightmare together; and I long for us to wake up, but
22 we're very deeply asleep and apart from the truth of light,
23 which is not peace through paranoia and peace through being
24 able to deal death.

25 The most dire crimes are committed in a similar
26 manner that we're considering this. There's reasons, there's
27 rationales, there's planning, there's calculating, and it
28 makes it no less a crime.

1 There's no spot on our land that deserves the
2 desperation of being turned into a subway or mechanized
3 nuclear death. There's so -- oh, we need so much, and that
4 we don't need.

5 Our technology and this money, it could be spent,
6 it could be spent -- I'm not really technology. There's
7 things we could do, transportation things, cleaner energy,
8 a lot of places this money could be spent and jobs could be
9 made that would last. These jobs that are going to be made,
10 you show in the very graph of it, they go away in a few years;
11 and all the people move to Lompoc, their jobs disappear and
12 then you've got unemployment worse than you had before.

13 I mean, I'm not an economist, but that's logical
14 to me. I see it, you know, if you have ten percent and
15 you're supporting it, you're going to have, you know, twelve
16 percent as you increase your population. It's no solution.

17 The peace that we all enjoy right now sitting here
18 in this lovely room with all our lovely friends, it doesn't
19 derive from this kind of peacemaking. It derives from what
20 we share. We all share. All human beings, the Russians.
21 Peace. It's our planet, it's our home, it's our life, it's
22 all our God-given things. That's peace. This is a nightmare.

23 Thank you.

24 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Ms. Peterson.

25 Do we have any other persons who desire to present
26 a statement?

27 I see a hand over here, sir. If you could step to
28 the microphone and please identify yourself.

1 MR. BEN COLLIERS: My name is Ben Colliers. I reside
2 at 216 Amherst Place in Lompoc, and I'd just like to say
3 something in regards to these comments.

4 First of all, it's great to talk about peace. It
5 would be a wonderful thing in this world today if we could
6 all have peace. But let's not forget one thing. We've got
7 some people over there on the other side of the ocean that's
8 ready to throw that stuff at us if they have to do it.

9 Now, I can see this talk about peace, but we're
10 sitting here tonight. If we didn't have the Strategic Air
11 Command, if we didn't have the weapons systems which we have,
12 how long do you think that we would have that Star Spangled
13 Banner flying up above? You'd better believe it would be
14 the Hammer and Sickle, and don't forget it.

15 Thank you.

16 COL. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Colliers.

17 Do we have any other persons who desire to present
18 statements here this evening?

19 I don't see any other hands up.

20 Since, apparently, there are no further speakers,
21 let's turn to the questions of the evening, and essentially
22 we already have some questions. Colonel Molnar, would you
23 like at this time to either answer or have appropriate
24 persons answer some of the questions presented?

25 COL. MOLNAR: Mr. Bryon, Byron, do I understand your
26 first question as follows? Can we recognize a Soviet launch?

27 MR. BYRON: Can we recognize --

28 COL. MOLNAR: Can we recognize the weapons coming in?

1 MR. BYRON: That is correct, sir.

2 COL. MOLNAR: Those weapons are traveling at very, very
3 high speed and not visible to the human eye.

4 MR. BYRON: The point that I brought up, the fact I
5 brought up, sir, was this, the recognition of enemy birds, are
6 there any classes being taught where our people can recognize
7 those at the present time?

8 COL. MOLNAR: Re-entry vehicles cannot be recognized by
9 the human eye.

10 MR. BYRON: The second question is what is our quick
11 recovery capability in case of attack? That was the second
12 question.

13 COL. MOLNAR: Okay. Let me try to answer it this way.
14 In the first place, I'll go back and I say that the aim of
15 our Strategic Forces is deterrence -- okay? -- and that is
16 to pose for any planner the impossibility that he can destroy
17 our ICBM system so that we cannot retaliate and our
18 recoverability, therefore, exists in the fact that no matter
19 what he throws, we will have sufficient retaliatory capability
20 so that we can knock out his economic system, and that
21 reduces his incentive to shoot at us.

22 If you'll look at the 1980 -- mid-1980 projection,
23 the ICBM capability of the country could be reduced so that
24 it would be ineffective in responding and therefore give
25 somebody the opportunity of a launch to reduce the strength
26 of the IBMs so that, if we did shoot back, we could not
27 destroy their quick recovery capability, and therefore give
28 them a hand up.

1 The recoverability that I think you're talking about
2 exists in the survivability of the force. The survivability
3 of the force poses a problem to the Russian planner that says
4 that it's nonsense for him to shoot at us in the beginning.
5 It's the essence of deterrence and the aim and reason for
6 why we employ the nuclear systems. We do not want to shoot.

7 Now, the last question that you had dealt with,
8 I think, some technical aspect?

9 MR. BYRON: Quality assurance, sir. Quality assurance.
10 No reference was made anywhere throughout that entire group
11 of pictures --

12 COL. MOLNAR: Yes, sir.

13 MR. BYRON: -- where quality assurance would be
14 involved from the conceptual stage throughout the total
15 spectrum of all the different pictures that were shown.

16 COL. MOLNAR: All right. Let me see if I can answer
17 that. For everything that's built by us, under contract,
18 quality assurance is required. It's in the contract someplace.
19 Okay? And it's the responsibility, the assigned responsi-
20 bility, of the contractor who takes on the contract to follow
21 through on quality assurance aspects. They are part of the
22 Military Specifications that are put out when we put out our
23 request for proposals. So we do have quality assurance in
24 our program. We have it at the subsystem level. We also
25 have it at the system level.

26 Did I help, Mr. Byron?

27 MR. BYRON: You did partially, sir, but what I had
28 reference to is where Air Force quality assurance is involved.

1 In other words, to what extent and where are our people going
2 to be involved in all five categories? Because we monitor
3 the activities of all these various contractors in aircraft,
4 in electronics, submarines, the whole total spectrum, we
5 have AFQAs that monitor the contractor's efforts. That's
6 what I had reference to, along in consonant with the
7 contractors' inspectors. That's the phase that I had
8 reference to, tying them both together.

9 COL. MOLNAR: I'll make the following comment. The
10 intercontinental ballistic missiles systems produced by this
11 country are of the highest quality, the highest reliability
12 that they can be, and I'm sure that quality assurance, you
13 know, is uppermost in the conduct of the development of the
14 system, the manufacturing and ultimate deployment of the
15 system, and that's the best answer that I can give.

16 COL. SMITH: Colonel, I think there were some other
17 questions. Could you proceed on with them, please, answering
18 those?

19 COL. MOLNAR: Mr. Rodda? I believe your question was
20 when will a basing mode selection be made?

21 MR. RODDA: Yes.

22 COL. MOLNAR: When will we choose between vertical
23 shelters or horizontal shelters or hydro-trench? We have --
24 we would like to have that decision made as part of the
25 Milestone II decision. But that decision can come in various
26 forms. You can pick one, say, vertical shelter, and go with
27 that as the sole mode. I believe the decision could be made
28 as part of the Milestone II process that says the vertical

1 shelter may be the primary way to go, with some backup, say,
2 in-line hydro-trench. That's also a decision.

3 It would be most helpful if there was a decision on
4 the basing mode based on the fact that we're going to be
5 building, along with the missile, its support equipment, and
6 unfortunately, it's different from the mode. So the reason
7 that we would like to have the mode selected is so that we
8 can scope the problems of building the support equipment.

9 It is one of the elements that's involved in the
10 decision II of the Milestone II decision. It's one of the
11 reasons why we provided the environmental information that we
12 provided. We put it in a separate volume.

13 The security system. The security system will be
14 studied throughout full-scale engineering development.

15 We recognize that there are certain things that
16 point security can mitigate in an environmental sense. It's
17 a technical challenge compared to air security from the
18 standpoint of concealment of the missile.

19 I am sure that when we look at people's regards for
20 the land required in the area of security-versus-point security
21 arena, that we will work hardest on the point security system.
22 It's the most mitigative against environmental impacts,
23 particularly land use and land access.

24 Is that a satisfactory answer?

25 MR. RODDA: Yes, it is, and I appreciate your candor.
26 I would urge that the final statement clarify this because we
27 had -- our Sacramento office took it that that decision would
28 be a Milestone III decision. I read it, it would be after

1 Milestone II.

2 COL. MOLNAR: Okay.

3 MR. RODDA: There was a lot of confusion.

4 COL. MOLNAR: Yes, sir. The confusion is that we are
5 not at this stage of the game making a deployment area site
6 selection. What we did, in order to get a handle on the
7 impacts associated with the basing modes, was to put those
8 basing modes into areas which we have ascertained at this
9 time to be geotechnically suitable for the deployment of MX.

10 Let me explain what I mean by geotechnically suit-
11 able. It's the place where you can build trenches or the
12 place that you can build shelters against some given criteria.
13 Okay?

14 Examples of where we can't build are parks, Indian
15 reservations, cultural sorts of things.

16 There were some constructability aspects associated
17 with site selection. You can't build a trench if the water
18 table is ten feet down and the trench is buried twenty-five
19 feet.

20 That's how we ascertained at this stage of the
21 game what were suitable lands for the deployment. Then what
22 we did was, with that information, looked at what we call
23 sample areas contained into a subdivision of those geotechnical
24 areas we call physical/biological regions. Those were places
25 where topography and certain other aspects all look the same.
26 If you clump them and they look the same, they make the
27 analysis much simpler. But you can move these what we call
28 basing mode comparison areas back and forth within the

1 physical/biological regions.

2 We didn't move the physical/biological regions
3 within the geotechnically suitable areas.

4 We are not ready today to make a point deployment
5 area site selection. What we did was look for fundamental
6 information that we needed to go along with the other
7 information that we have gathered so that we could provide
8 this all to the decisionmakers.

9 That was -- it's a practical way of doing the job
10 right. And we don't do it hypothetical. We didn't do that.
11 We have been working with the problem of where we're going
12 to deploy the system and we've joined the two of them, but,
13 by no means, does that mean we're going to deploy in any given
14 one of those identified sample areas called basing mode
15 comparison areas.

16 The confusion arises in how fast are we going to
17 get the deployment area site selection, and we're not there.

18 MR. RODDA: Sir, perhaps I didn't make myself clear. I
19 understood that the site selection is way down --

20 COL. MOLNAR: Yes.

21 MR. RODDA: -- several stages beyond where we're at now.

22 COL. MOLNAR: Yes.

23 MR. RODDA: I'm saying, in response to your Draft
24 Statement, --

25 COL. MOLNAR: Yes.

26 MR. RODDA: -- it is critical which mode and which
27 security system --

28 COL. MOLNAR: Yes, sir.

1 MR. RODDA: -- will go forward.

2 COL. MOLNAR: I understand.

3 MR. RODDA: If there will be more than one, will it go
4 into final engineering?

5 I read the statement indicating one would go into
6 it; another gentleman said he thought all four would go into
7 it.

8 I can't conceive how you could take them all into
9 final engineering. I would ask you to, in the Final Statement,
10 clarify that, but I -- my main point was to urge early
11 coordination --

12 COL. MOLNAR: Yes, sir.

13 MR. RODDA: -- and careful consideration of the
14 California desert, which has the Congressional mandate that
15 I brought out in my paper.

16 COL. MOLNAR: Yes, sir.

17 MR. RODDA: Thank you.

18 COL. SMITH: Do we have any other questions? We have
19 people with roving mikes. If you have a question, please
20 raise your hand and we'll see if we can't get somebody to you
21 in a hurry.

22 I think on the far side over there.

23 A VOICE: I don't think I'll need a microphone. I think
24 I can probably be heard.

25 With regard to the prospect of potential oil
26 development on the -- what was it, the Burton Mesa area or
27 the San Antonio Terrace? -- San Antonio Terrace, I believe,
28 has the Air Force considered the prospect of directional

1 drilling in order to further enhance the likelihood of using
2 San Antonio Terrace for MX?

3 COL. SMITH: Colonel Molnar, whom do you --

4 COL. MOLNAR: Can we accept that as a question to get
5 back to you, please?

6 A VOICE: Certainly.

7 COL. SMITH: All right, in that connection, could we
8 please have the name and address to send the response to,
9 then?

10 COL. MOLNAR: We do have somebody that can respond to
11 that.

12 MR. BILL FICK: I would respond to it to this extent.
13 The mineral interests in the area are held by others and
14 they're -- if they have a proposal for developing any oil
15 interests up there which included directional drilling or
16 slant drilling or something like that, they can certainly
17 make it. I guess that's the point I'm saying. We've had
18 discussions with them about the development and whether or
19 not it's possible to have the two things compatible and so
20 sort of have the oil company make the point as to whether
21 or not various types of development are to be used.

22 A VOICE: Real good. Thank you.

23 COL. SMITH: The person responding to the question was
24 Mr. Bill Fick, the Deputy Base Civil Engineer here at
25 Vandenberg Air Force Base.

26 Do we have any other questions?

27 I don't see any hands. There must be some questions
28 around somewhere.

1 Do we have any other persons who desire to make
2 statements, either on behalf of themselves or representing
3 groups?

4 A VOICE: I move we adjourn.

5 COL. SMITH: Well, if we don't get any hands here in a
6 moment, we will, but I want to make certain that we have a
7 last opportunity for both speakers and for people who have
8 questions.

9 Are there any persons in either category?

10 Apparently not.

11 On the screen up here, we have to your right a
12 list of the organizations and places in the area that do have
13 copies of the five volumes of the Environmental Impact
14 Statement.

15 Additionally, I'd like to remind you that if you
16 have any written statements, they can be sent, within five
17 days, to the address on the left.

18 I think -- is that the Norton --

19 A VOICE: Yes.

20 COL. SMITH: The Norton Air Force Base address there and
21 they will be included in the transcripts of the hearing.

22 On behalf of the United States Air Force, I'd like
23 very much to thank the City of Lompoc for making this facility
24 available to us and to all the persons who cooperated in
25 putting on this program here this evening. We very much
26 appreciate it.

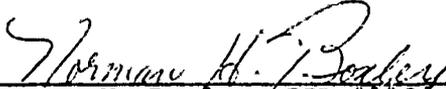
27 The hearing is adjourned.

28 (The hearing was adjourned at 9:40 P.M.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

1
2
3
4
5 I, NORMAN H. BOXLEY, CSR #1184, do hereby certify that
6 the foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct
7 transcript of the proceedings and that said transcript
8 contains all the acts and statements of the parties made
9 during the progress of said hearing.

10
11 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name
12 this 5th day of September, 1978.

13
14
15 
16 Norman H. Boxley, CSR #1184
Hearing Reporter

1) We request there be hearings in each of the ten states involved 7-6

2) that these hearings be well publicized

Allison Fox Survival So. Calif.

5539 Pico Blvd

Los Angeles, Ca 90019

Clergy: Nancy Concerned

% Leticia Smith:

465 Galapago

Denver, Colorado

% Toni Stevens

1046 N. Michigan

Paramount, Calif

Albano Alfano

452 Figueroa St

San Juan Capistrano, Ca

Nehorosh For Peace

% Marilyn M. Nahl

430 South 16th

Lincoln, Nebraska

Criminal Defense Team

601 East 6th

Tucson, Arizona

85705

EXHIBIT 1



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Riverside District Office
1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, California 92507
Phone: (714) 787-1679
FTS 796-1679

MX78-NAFB-INV #168

IN REPLY REFER TO:

cc: MARS

1792
(C-060.2)

file

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Statement -
MX Missile System, Milestone 11

Presented By: Tom W. Rodda, Chief, Planning and Environmental Coordination,
Riverside District Office at Public Meeting, Lompoc, CA.
August 30, 1978

The Department of the Air Force is to be complimented on a concise, well-organized presentation of general environmental impacts of an extremely complex project. The information on the proposed action, alternative configurations and seven major geographic areas is, for the most part, understandable when read with care.

As the report points out, the BLM is one of the administering agencies for public lands in several of the Basic Mode Comparison Areas. On-going land and resource use planning is an important item in public land administration. The draft recognizes this in Vol. IV, page 67. It also points out that should the MX System be deployed, these plans will be moot.

The draft does not, however, recognize the special legislative policies established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The Act provides in part that --

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Exhibit 2-

"The public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource and archeological values; that, where appropriate will preserve and protect certain lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;"

The policy statement also states that "the public lands be managed in a manner which recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber and fiber from the public lands including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. . ."

The thrust of FLPMA is particularly emphatic and specific in Sec. 601 which establishes the California Desert Conservation Area. This area encompasses all of the California portion of the California Mojave Desert BMCA.

The California Desert Conservation Area has a special mandate. Section 601(a) of FLPMA states:

"The use of all California desert resources can and should be provided for in a multiple use and sustained yield management plan to conserve these resources for future generations, and

to provide present and future use and enjoyment, particularly outdoor recreation uses, including the use, where appropriate, of off-road recreational vehicles;"

In addition, Section 601(b) states:

"It is the purpose of this section to provide for the immediate and future protection and administration of the public lands in the California Desert within the framework of a program of multiple use and sustained yield and the maintenance of environmental quality."

The law directs that a long-range plan for the management, use, development and protection of the California Desert be implemented beginning no later than September 30, 1980. Resource inventories are nearing completion and the plan is on schedule. One part of the planning involves potential wilderness areas. We are now conducting public workshops to help determine which areas possess wilderness characteristics. These will be presented to Congress for a decision, but in the interim, potential areas must be managed to protect their wilderness values.

Public attitudes toward the desert have been surveyed. While wide differences in attitudes exist, interest in the desert is nation-wide. Protection is emphasized by many; as evidenced by a recently introduced bill to establish the East Mohave National Park. Other users want little or no interference with outdoor recreational vehicle use, mining, and expanding needs for power plants and energy transmission corridors.

Regardless of the basing mode selected for the MX System, a major impact on public land management in the California Desert will result. While direct generalized impacts on the several thousands of square miles are recognized in the draft, it does not mention the management problems associated with the remainder of the public lands not suited for missile deployment. In effect, BLM would be left with islands of mountainous terrain, along with great problems of access and limitations to human use caused by the restrictions imposed on the deployment area(s).

Of the deployment modes presented, the vertical shelter, point security seems to offer the least relative impact to our programs and planning efforts in the California Desert Conservation Area. A detailed review of Volume IV reveals a marked discrepancy between the 80 missiles for vertical shelter/ point security in the California Mojave Desert BMCA and the 120 missiles in both the Central Nevada Great Basin BMCA and the Luke Yuma BMCA. Respective unsuitable areas of 24%, 30% and 10% fails to explain the difference. This should be developed further in the final statement.

Another question involves point security for the Hybrid Trench mode. It is not clear from the statements on Vol. I, page 38 and Vol. IV, page 7 why point security is not feasible.

If our understanding is correct, the decision of which single basing mode to be selected will be made after the final environmental statement

on Milestone 11. Because the selected mode and security system will have tremendous impacts on public lands, we would like to furnish more detailed data on impacts and future management problems for inclusion in the final statement. To do this we would need to review the working maps upon which the summary impacts were based.

In addition to future management problems described previously, particular concern should be paid to species of plants and animals listed as rare by the State of California or under status review under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Also impacts on other lands due to displacement of outdoor recreation vehicle use, and large animals should be fully documented. Without doubt the Air Force would have to enter the Section 7 consultation process were the California Mojave BMCA selected.

Recognizing that site selection is not imminent, a better understanding of the mode/security impacts is needed by our planning staff. At the same time, the Air Force analysts could review the detailed inventory data available. Effective coordination will be required from now on. An early meeting to initiate coordination will be appreciated.

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

COMMENT
NO.

RESPONSES

- 7-1 See Volume III, Section 3.3.2 for an explanation of consistency between the Space Shuttle FEIS and this FEIS.
- 7-2 See Volume III, Section 2.2.2.3 for the current and proposed population projections for Lompoc.
- 7-3 See Volume III, Section 5.2.1.9 for discussion of housing mitigations.
- 7-4 See Volume III, Section 2.2.2.3 for the current and proposed population projections for Lompoc.
- 7-5 Reference to Lompoc by-pass deleted. An analysis of traffic impacts along "H" Street was added to Volume III, Section 3.3.2.2.5.
- 7-6 A public hearing on the Milestone II Draft EIS was held in Lompoc, California because in this statement Vandenberg AFB is the principal location of activity should the MX program proceed into Full-Scale Engineering Development (FSED). Since site selection was not an issue in this EIS, public hearings were considered premature in the 10 states identified as having geotechnically suitable land for MX deployment. Assuming the MX program proceeds into FSED and a site selection EIS is prepared, public hearing will be held in states potentially affected.